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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Our Complications With Cuba.

The President Favors a More Positive Course in the Matter—The Authorities of the Island Still Refuse to Obey Orders for the Release of Property of American Citizens—Southern Claims Filed—Injunction Against the Issue of District Bonds, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

The Cuban Complications.

The complications which exist between our authorities and those of Cuba are causing the administration considerable perplexity. Since the release a few weeks ago to obey the directions from Spain for the restoration of property of American citizens, several instances have occurred where orders obtained by Minister Sickles from the Spanish Government and forwarded by the latter to the Captain General of Cuba have been wholly ignored. The President is reasonable, by those in position to know, to desire the Secretary of State to adopt a much more positive course in the matter than has as yet been assumed.

Southern Claims.

Thus far the number of cases filed with the Southern claims commission reaches nearly five thousand, and the aggregate amount involved is between six and eight millions. Generally the prices fixed by claimants for property used are very high, and the opinion of those familiar with large numbers of the heavy claims is that at the conclusion the Commission will not report favorably upon the payment of over one million in the pending cases.

Injunction Applied For.

Formal steps have been taken to secure an injunction to prevent the Board of Public Works from proceeding under the late four million bill in this district, and to prevent the Governor from issuing bonds until the legality of the loan is fully tested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT — NEW MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

On Monday, the 31st July instant, the following new money order offices will be put in operation:

Pennsylvania—Beaver Falls, Beaver county; Fredericksville, Lehigh county; Glen Rock, York county; Latrobe, Westmoreland county; Milton, Northumberland county; New Bloomfield, Perry county; Newville, Cumberland county; Newtown, Bucks county; New Wilmington, Lawrence county; Parkesburg, Chester county; Philipsburg, Centre county; Pittston, Luzerne county; Portland, Northampton county; Quakerton, Bucks county; Rockwood, Somerset county; Shaltsburg, Bedford county; Shrewsbury, York county; Spartansburg, Crawford county. One hundred and thirty-five offices now in operation.

West Virginia—Buckhannon, Upshur county. Twenty three offices now in operation.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE MUDDLE.

Commissioner Pleasanton says, very emphatically that he has no intention of resigning, and he would not have any foreign mission; that he would accept no hints or intimations regarding the vacation of his office; that he would not relieve Mr. Rontwed nor the President of any sensitiveness of responsibility, nor would he resign to relieve him of such himself. He said he had no intention of being "let down easy," and that the only way in which the President can get him out of office is by appointing his successor. Whether he means what he says, or is simply blustering, remains to be seen. Deputy Commissioner Wilson, who has returned, was not particularly pleased when he learned that Colonel Thomas, the jobber, had occupied his desk during his absence.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Watts, was at the Department yesterday and received the clerks. He made a short speech, to the effect that he should administer the Department on straightforward principles, instead of political, and that he should make no changes in the office. He will not take charge of the Department until August 1.

THE TRUE STATE OF FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

Judge A. R. Wright, of Ga., who was examined yesterday before the Ku-Klux Committee, said: "I the people of the South can be made to believe that the people of the North never retrace their steps on negro suffrage, and will make the black man dominate the white race, I would not attend security for the peace of the South, if they should ever have a chance to free themselves from such a state of things. But there need be no fears of further rebellion. The Southern people believe the present state of things grows out of the excitement and animosities engendered by the war, and have an abiding faith in the future of reason, which time will serve to produce, and that the colored race of the country will be exerted to bring about a state of feeling and fraternity between the people of the country which nothing else will ever produce, and to which the present management can never contribute.

IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL SPINNER'S HEALTH.

A letter received at the Treasury to-day from General Spinner, reports his health as gradually but certainly improving.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is said to-day that the President will not return to Washington until about the 1st of August, unless something important shall require his presence here. It is also stated that he may not go to Cincinnati.

THE NEW LOAN NOT WITHDRAWN.

It can now be positively stated on official authority that the new loan has not been withdrawn from market.

GEN. CANBON AND PARTY

Will leave Washington to-morrow for Japan by way of San Francisco.

THE COTTON CROP.

The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospects report in June that severe rain storms had continued to obstruct cultivation and check the growth in the States upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida average lower in condition than at the June report. The Georgia, Carolina and Texas averages remain unchanged, and are an improvement, as is indicated in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Arkansas. The Virginia average is the same date he made, this information leads to the following conclusions: With a reduction of fourteen per cent. in acreage, the continuance of the present relatively low condition and season as long as that of 1870, there should be gathered a crop of 2,900,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869, with a season of average length. A 3,000,000 bale crop, an early frost and very unfavorable season for picking 2,600,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales, and a season of improvement in the plant for sixty days, with the largest and most favorable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,300,000 bales. This is pronounced as a fair statement of the range of probabilities, based upon extensive and reliable data and unbiased by clamors of speculators on the Cotton Exchange.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Sad Accident—Death of Mr. Henry Pentz.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 14, 1871.

Last night about half-past eight o'clock, while Mr. Henry Pentz was returning to his home, and as he was crossing the track of the Atlantic and Great Western railway, the market engine, which was backing down, struck him, knocked him down and ran over him, cutting off both his legs below the knee. He lingered in great agony about two hours and a half, when death put an end to his sufferings. Mr. Pentz leaves an invalid wife and four children.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL AND RECEIPTS.

The carrying companies have so increased their capacity by the addition of cars, that the daily receipts of coal are now 18,000 tons.

THE WHISKY AND ON HAND DISTILLERS.

The revenue officers, assisted by United States marines, made a raid upon fifteen distillers in Brooklyn at an early hour this morning. A fight ensued, during which Clinford Gurney, United States gauger, was shot, and it is feared mortally wounded.

AN ABUNDANT PEACH CROP.

The Delaware peach crop this season will be the largest for years.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out in Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, this morning. There were sixteen families in this three story brick building, which fronts on Montgomery avenue near Hudson street. The fire originated in the hardware store of Terhune Bros. The building was destroyed. An old lady, an invalid, was rescued by ex-Chief Engineer Coyle. Loss $32,000; insurance $20,000.

SUICIDE SEEMING WESTERN HORSES.

Last evening several hundred German immigrants departed in special trains from the Jersey City depot, to seek new homes in Minnesota.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

Houses Blown Down and Unroofed in Every Part of St. Joseph, Mo.—Four or Five Persons Killed—Loss $200,000.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A terrible hurricane visited St. Joseph, Mo., and vicinity, last night. Houses were blown down and unroofed in every part of the city. Four or five persons were killed by lightning and falling timber, and many others, an invalid, was reduced by ex-Chief Engineer Coyle. Loss $32,000; insurance $20,000.

FIRES.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 14.—A special to the *Republican Banner* to-day states that a pine wood factory in Hickman county, Tennessee, owned by S. L. Gradus & Son, was consumed by fire at two this morning. All the machinery, and one thousand bales of cotton was destroyed. Estimated loss one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire was accidental. It will cost all the successful cotton mills in the State, and manufactured large quantities of goods.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, July 14.—L. B. Shepherd, who shot and killed Hosea Bender-in-law Wm. Boam, at Leland, Ill., last December, while the latter was in bed on the morning of the shepherd, after a two days' examination before a Coroner's inquest, was discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 14.—A few days ago a man named Thos. Hunnicutt, of Pope county, and Fred. several shots, considered by the murderer's continuous battledding shooting inside the city limits. The difficulties originated from a dispute between the officer, got on his horse, and left town. The Marshal summoned a posse and started after him. Overtaking him, both parties fired one shot at the Marshal, grazing his head, when the posse fired a volley, killing Hunnicutt and party gave themselves up, were tried and acquitted. The man killed was a Republican. A fight arose at a meeting of citizens to-day, the Radicals came to town, threatening to kill the Mayor and all of connected with the affair. A collision was only prevented by the arrival of the Sheriff, who finally succeeded in restoring order.

R. B. Campbell, a colored magistrate, has been convicted by the Criminal Court of Hudson county, Tennessee, of oppression in office, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. His offense was the issuance of an order for committing a prisoner to jail in advance of any trial, the latter failing to put in bail. Campbell claims that he issued the order because he believed the prisoner guilty of assault and battery, and refusing bail.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Magazine Explosion in France—Fearful Loss of Life—The "Times" on the Late Riot in New York—"The Irish Nature the Cause of Troubles in Ireland"—The Municipal Elections in France—The Trial of the Communists—Spain to Indemnify the Bank of France, &c., &c.

Magazine Explosion—Fearful Loss of Life. Special to the World.]

PARIS, July 14.—The magazines at Fort Vincennes have exploded, causing a fearful loss of life.

The Irish Nature the Cause of Troubles in Ireland.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* makes the New York riots the text for the condition of affairs in Ireland, in which it concludes as follows: If Irish feuds are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguinary, Irishmen must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for troubles in Ireland than misrule.

Municipal Elections—Further Arrests—The Trial of Communists.

PARIS, July 14.—It is announced that the members of the Commune will all be tried together. Arrests of Communists continue.

The editorials in the journals are mainly devoted to a discussion of the approaching municipal elections. It seems to be considered probable that a very large number of voters will refrain from the exercise of the franchise.

Spain to Indemnify the Bank of Paris.

MADRID, July 14.—The Cortes last evening adopted a clause in the budget in relation to the treaty with the Bank of Paris for the raising of a loan. Provision is made for the indemnification of the Bank for the annulment of the treaty.

Races at Nice.

LONDON, July 14.—Reports come from Nice of a riotous demonstration there against the French authorities, who were assaulted by a mob with cries of "Death to the French." The French Government is negotiating with the Germans for the restoration of four hundred railroad carriages seized during the war.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamship Darien, from New York, has arrived at Halifax, bad weather.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamship China, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 14.—Consols 92¼. Bonds—5-20s of 62, 92⅝; do of '65, 90; do of '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 91¼. Erie 55. Illinois Central 95. Bank of France 3,000 francs in gold from Bullion in the Bank of France increased 7,000,000 francs since last report.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9d; do Orleans 9d.

Sperm wheat 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 32s. 6d. Lard 56s. 6d.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MR. JOY RETAINS THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A paragraph published in the city papers, and generally copied through the press, stating that James F. Joy had resigned the Presidency of the Michigan Central Road, and that James M. Walker, of this city, had been elected to fill that place, has no foundation in fact. Mr. Joy will retain his present connection with the Michigan Central. It was also stated some time ago that it was the intention of Mr. Joy to withdraw from the immediate management of the roads west of the Detroit and Niagara river at the earliest period consistent with the interests of those roads, and that the responsible financial management of those roads not having been consummated, Mr. Joy remains at their head. Under these circumstances, Mr. Joy expresses a wish to be relieved from the Presidency of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with the direction of that corporation decided to comply with his request, and Mr. Walker has been elected President of that road to succeed Mr. Joy. Mr. Walker had recently been elected Vice President of the same corporation. Mr. Joy, as President of the Michigan Central, will hereafter give more of his time to the development and perfection of the railroads in Michigan now consolidated in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Walker's capacity for his new position is recognized by all who know him.

CHANGE OF GAUGE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The change of gauge from six feet to four feet eight and one-half inches on the Louisville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will be made next Sunday. On the following Sabbath it is the expectation that the entire road will be changed between Cincinnati and St. Louis, so that each of the new gauges will run on the same day. The road will be divided into sections of one mile, each of which will be placed in charge of a squad of men. The number of hands to be employed is not definitely known, but it is supposed that there is no foundation for the reports coming from Louisville that the change is preparatory to the transfer of the road to the New York Central. The reports appear to have originated from recent negotiations for the use of the Louisville and Nashville bridge, which, if failing, will it is asserted lead to the erection of another bridge.

THE INDIANS.

Particulars of the Slaughter of Fifty-Six Apaches in Arizona.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Prescott, Arizona, *Miner*, of June 24, says: Lieut. H. H. Wilhelmy has left a full account of the slaughter of fifty-six Apache Indians at a point near Tonto creek, in that Territory. It will be recollected that the cause of the slaughter was the killing of Brewster A. Cox, by Apaches, while he was escorted by the Apache Indians. They had to somewhat obtained possession of the herd than a messenger was dispatched to convey the news of the outrage to the people at Prescott. Upon receipt of the news a party of eleven citizens started in pursuit of them. Arriving at Aquitro, they were joined by a party of twenty-seven soldiers, and the whole force of eighty-seven men started on the trail of the savages. After proceeding about thirty miles, Lieutenant Wilhelmy, in command under Lieutenant Charles Morton, which was likewise in pursuit of these Indians, came upon a deserted camp of the Indians, and under Lieutenant Morton, and the journey was at once resumed with fresh vigor. After traversing for some time in the Verde valley, they encamped at west side camp at a late hour. In learning on the morning of the regular march was again taken up, and they followed for a distance of twenty miles, and at one o'clock they came upon a ranchero, which they quickly surrounded, killing twenty one of the inmates, feeling satisfied that there were seventy-six Indians in the party, and that fifty-six of them of this association, and that they should have the least possible time to prepare for battle or to effect a retreat, the command moved quickly to the rancheria, and another ranchero. This they discovered on the following morning, and charged upon it, killing seven of the occupants. The remainder, seven of whom were wounded, and both of the horses recaptured. The supply of provisions being by this time used nigh exhausted, the command returned to Camp Verde, where the wounded were left, and the rest started for Prescott.

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

Further Facts in the Case—Great Excitement in the City.

[From the Baltimore American, 13th.]

The excitement in the city yesterday consequent upon the publication of the facts revealed relative to suspicions entertained against Mrs. Wharton is very great. At an early hour in the morning groups of boys could be seen in the streets, eagerly conning over the local columns of the newspapers, while at the hotels and other public places nothing was discussed but the horrible tragedy. Fashionable society has received a shock from which it will not speedily recover, but considerate, thinking people are loth to believe that Mrs. Wharton is guilty of the crime alleged against her. Great commiseration is felt for her daughter, whose grief upon learning of the suspicions entertained against her mother has been of the most crushing character. She is a most estimable young lady, and noted for sweetness of temper and amiability. When cognizant of the errand of the detectives at her mother's house on Saturday afternoon, she hastened to the dreadful accusation as one suddenly transformed into a block of marble, and when fully aware of the terrible accusation fell in a fainting, partial relief in tears. When the community yesterday read the particulars of the arrest of Mrs. Wharton, the majority of readers instantly convicted her, while others more charitable refused to believe in her guilt, preferring to await the decision of the law. So far the public knows but little of the merits of the case at issue, and a full analysis cannot be had until the matter is investigated in open court, and even then the testimony will be of such a character as will bewilder the most comprehensive mind.

When the Deputy Marshal arrived at the residence of Mrs. Wharton, with a warrant for her arrest, he made known the nature of the rumors which were afloat, and that he would be compelled to place the inmates of the house under surveillance. He made no direct accusation against any particular individual, merely stating that none of the inmates would be permitted to leave the house, and that the detectives were instructed to remain on the outside of the dwelling and see that his orders were carried into effect. The information imparted by the Deputy Marshal appeared to have but little effect upon Mrs. Wharton, she frankly acquiescing in the wish of the Marshal, and after that officer had quitted the house she dispatched a messenger for her counsel.

Mrs. Wharton is a tall, slender woman, of nervous temperament, and health far from robust. Although apparently self-possessed, yesterday's ordeal of a ancholy expression of countenance, and large, dreamy eyes that appear to look inward. When Mr. Van Ness was taken ill after dining at the table he expressed the greatest concern, and immediately, hurried off for a physician in favor of. Major Wharton, the husband of the accused, was an officer in the United States Army (Sixth Infantry), and during the first years of the war was employed in a department of volunteers. In the Peninsula campaign he contracted a fever, which resulted in the loss of a leg, and after his recovery he acted as mustering and disbursing officer. The family have resided in Baltimore about eight years, coming here from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wharton, before her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth G. Nugent, of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Dr. Nugent, now a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, Pa.

During the month of March, 1870, young Wharton applied at the office of the Mutual Life Assurance Company, New York, for a policy upon his life for $10,000, but from certain conditions the agent of the company declined to issue the policy. The policy, however, had his life insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $5,000, the same amount in the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and like amounts in the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance of New York. All of these policies were made out in favor of the mother and sister of the deceased. It is said that the policies, with the exception of the one issued by the Connecticut Mutual, had been held by agents of the Globe policy was owing to the fact that at the policy had not been filled up in proper form when young Wharton was first solicited, and refused to comply with by the deceased at the time he applied for the policies.

Young Wharton was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and educated to the profession of a civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the line of the regular army. During the sickness which terminated in the death of his father, by his attending physician, treated him for an attack of typhoid fever complicated with diphtheria, the soreness in the palate and throat resulting from which still remains.

A druggist and his clerk, from whom Mrs. Wharton purchased a considerable quantity of tartar emetic, have been summoned as witnesses before the grand jury.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

It is stated that General Ketchum, whose death is alleged to have been caused by Mrs. Wharton, a few weeks since bought a house and lot in Washington city, for $11,000, and was soon to have been married to the accused. Subsequent to this it is said on that he went to Baltimore. A note that he held against her, for $2,000, has been traced to Baltimore by the Postoffice Special Agent, and other and stronger evidence be elicited that Mrs. Wharton paid it. There is a report at Washington which those who have examined into it, as to how he came to his death.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bishop Whitehouse has given official notice to the Warden and Vestrymen of Christ's Church, Rev. Mr. Cheney's, of his intention to hold an Episcopal visitation to that parish on Sunday, August 13th, at the usual hour of the morning service.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention is in session at Lincoln, and is making fair progress. There is no disposition to make the constitution a long one to be submitted to a vote by the males and females.

The Eckfords, of New York, yesterday defeated the Forest Citys at Cleveland by a score of 11 to 1.

Mrs. Lady Seaton and Prescott Bush, on behalf of a visit of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Fair, in jail at San Francisco, yesterday.

In the House at Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday, a resolution appropriating $50,000 for a State exhibit at Philadelphia, after some filibustering to delay action, was adopted, 166 yeas to 46 nays. A resolution was also passed authorizing Hartford to issue capital bonds. The Republicans have now passed both bills over the opposition making a like appropriation for New Haven, which has the Democratic Governor to deal with.

The rotary bleacher in Howland's paper mill at Sandusky Hill, N. Y., exploded Thursday night, demolishing the building. Loss $15 000; no person injured.

Alderman A. A. Ferbold has been elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. N., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Adams.

Philip Hyne, an old and well known citizen of Ottawa, Ill., committed suicide on Monday last by throwing himself from a bridge into the Illinois river at that place. No reason is known for this act.

One hundred and thirty-six divorces were granted by Cincinnati courts during the year ending July first.

I. Brumberger, private secretary to Jeff. Davis during the war, was arrested for forging a check of less than one hundred and fifty dollars, at San Francisco, yesterday, as he was leaving on a vessel for Mazatlan. He is charged overboard and was rescued with difficulty.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Judge Thomas, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, addressed a good meeting to-night in Covington. Mr. Carlile, who was announced to also speak, not having been present. Mr. Thomas continued to address a good audience this afternoon to fill other engagements.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The Republican State Committee met in the Executive Office this morning for the evening of August 24th, at Sandusky, at which Hon. Columbus Delano will speak.

STATE POLITICS.

The following named Legislative Conferees for the District composed of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler, met in Conference at the Monongahela House, in this city, on the 14th day of July, 1871:

Washington county—D. M. Boyd, Capt. J. K. Billingsley, Hon. H. J. Vankirk.

Butler county—W. S. Woldron, S. B. Clark, Jas. F. McJunkin.

Beaver county—Capts. Jas. Darragh, S. C. Boyd, W. S. Shellenberger.

On motion, Hon. H. J. Vankirk was elected Chairman and Hugh Wm. S. Shellenberger, Esq., Secretary.

After a brief consultation, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The official conduct of the Republican nominees this day presented, as members of the last Legislature, in refusing to vote for the bill introduced by a renomination from their respective counties; therefore,

Resolved, That Hon. W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver county, Captain George W. Flenger, of Butler county, Hon. H. J. Vankirk, General Agent, and Hon. Washington county, be declared the nominees of the Republican party for the House of Representatives for the Twenty-fifth district, composed of Beaver and Butler counties, to be voted for at the general election in October next.

W. J. VANKIRK, Chairman.

W. S. SHELLENBERGER, Secretary.

The following modest claim is put forth by the Secretary of the Senate: "If there is anything in the advocacy of freedom to the negro, *the Democracy certainly led the way*, as the early anti-slavery men were generally Democrats." Well, that is true, and finally did rule the roast by dragging into the net all the scalings of the old Whig party."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of Marland McGeary, indicted for the larceny of sixty-seven dollars, from Robert Young. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel Hardy was tried and found guilty of assault and battery with intent to ravish.

August Nasst was next brought up on an indictment charging him with having robbed the store of James Hamilton of a quantity of boots and shoes. It appearing that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, the court discharged the defendant.

Wm. Dunseath and Robert Colwell were brought up on a charge of entering the dwelling of Sarah Barton with a felonious intent. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to Dunseath, and Colwell was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to serve four months in the Work House.

In regard to the case of Jeremiah James and Margaret Williams, charged with the murder of Mary Gay, of not guilty, before entered, and entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter.

C. C. Smith, tavern keeper in the first ward, entered a plea of *nolle contendere* on an indictment charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. On the George W. Garrison, prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Moore, of the Seventeenth ward, was tried and found guilty of a misdemeanor in office. Sentence deferred.

In regard to the case of George Bailey, of the First ward, charged with the same offense, a *nolle pros.* was allowed upon payment of costs, the defendant having been discharged from custody by Commodore Barney upon proof of his guilt.

Max Harding, of this city, was put on trial on two charges, one for selling liquor without license, John Lusch, prosecutor, and the other for selling on Sunday, Mary Lynch prosecutrix. The first case was taken up was a cross-suit brought by Max Harding against John Lusch for keeping a disorderly house. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Orwell was next tried and found guilty of an assault and battery, Ellen Laverty, prosecutrix. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Court adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

Fish. Fish.

Dealers can get full weight fish, mackerel of all numbers, barrels, half barrels and kits, lake herring and white fish direct from first hands, and at reasonable prices by ordering from T. C. Jenkins & Brother, of the Checkered Front.

PALMER'S.—For a cool and genteel hat call at Palmer's on Wood street. Prices defy competition.

SECOND EDITION.

THE LATE OUTBREAK.

Traces of the Struggle Disappearing

Funerals of Soldiers and Rioters to Take Place on Sunday—The Military to Carry Slotted Guns—Attempt to Assassinate a Policeman—The Hibernians Parade to a Funeral—Forty-Nine Deaths Thus Far Known—Sad Cases—A Young Lady Becomes Insane Over the Killing of Her Affianced—Reporters March in Procession as Special Policemen, and Do Good Service.

REMAINING TRACES OF THE TERRIBLE SCENES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—There is little additional to say in regard to the late riot, and were it not for the wounded in the hospitals and the dilapidated condition of store windows at the locality where the disturbance occurred, we should have little evidence of the terrible scenes through which the city has passed.

FUNERALS OF THE MURDERED SOLDIERS.

The funerals of the late Sergeant Wyatt and Henry C. Page take place Sunday from Calvary Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. The remains are to be interred in the plot of the regiment at Woodlawn Cemetery. The entire regiment is to parade in full dress, white pants, band and drum corps. Members are requested to assemble at the armory at 1 P. M. of that day. Other regiments are expected to join in the procession. The *Express* says: Two things may possibly mar the day's programme. One is the fact that on that day take place the funerals of two members of the Shiels police force, who fell in the early part of the riot, and also the funerals of some seven or eight of the rioters. It is not probable that the latter will participate in a street procession, but the military think they can help, but it will do them no harm to know that it is understood that the troops are under orders to have their muskets shotted.

THE HIBERNIANS PARADE TO A FUNERAL.

A lodge of Hibernians, in full regalia, headed by a band of music, turned out to-day and buried one of their number, killed in the fight on Eighth avenue. Crowds of people gathered along the side walk to witness this significant pageant.

A SAD CASE.

One of the dead upon whose shirt the name of John Mullen was stamped, was claimed by his friends this morning. He resided at No. 353 West Seventh street, and had just left the house and was proceeding up town on business, when he was shot. He had been until a few months since employed as a messenger by the Adams Express Company at the branch office in Cincinnati.

YET ANOTHER.

Charles Pettit, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed on Wednesday while looking at the procession. He was engaged to Miss Ida Johnson, and the wedding was appointed to two weeks. She has become a raving maniac.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Policeman McCoy was assaulted and dangerously wounded this morning, while patrolling his beat, by some person unknown, but supposed to have been an enraged Hibernian.

FORTY-NINE VICTIMS.

Six more of the wounded died to-day at different hospitals, making forty-nine victims in all.

REPORTERS DO DUTY AS POLICEMEN.

Many of the daily reporters were on Wednesday morning acting as special policemen, and marched in the procession in two platoons, immediately in front of the Orangemen. Each carried a club, and the entire troop presented a fine, if not imposing appearance. Mr. Ay Crippen had a wish to be relieved from the Presidency of the Citizens' Horticultural Society, at the time he complied with by the deceased at the time he applied for the position.

Young Wharton was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and educated to the profession of a civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the line of the regular army. During the sickness which terminated in the death of his father, by his attending physician, treated him for an attack of typhoid fever complicated with diphtheria, the soreness in the palate and throat resulting from which still remains.

A druggist and his clerk, from whom Mrs. Wharton purchased a considerable quantity of tartar emetic, have been summoned as witnesses before the grand jury.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

It is stated that General Ketchum, whose death is alleged to have been caused by Mrs. Wharton, a few weeks since bought a house and lot in Washington city, for $11,000, and was soon to have been married to the accused. Subsequent to this it is said on that he went to Baltimore. A note that he held against her, for $2,000, has been traced to Baltimore by the Postoffice Special Agent, and other and stronger evidence be elicited that Mrs. Wharton paid it. There is a report at Washington which those who have examined into it, as to how he came to his death.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bishop Whitehouse has given official notice to the Warden and Vestrymen of Christ's Church, Rev. Mr. Cheney's, of his intention to hold an Episcopal visitation to that parish on Sunday, August 13th, at the usual hour of the morning service.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention is in session at Lincoln, and is making fair progress. There is no disposition to make the constitution a long one to be submitted to a vote by the males and females.

The Eckfords, of New York, yesterday defeated the Forest Citys at Cleveland by a score of 11 to 1.

Mrs. Lady Seaton and Prescott Bush, on behalf of a visit of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Fair, in jail at San Francisco, yesterday.

In the House at Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday, a resolution appropriating $50,000 for a State exhibit at Philadelphia, after some filibustering to delay action, was adopted, 166 yeas to 46 nays. A resolution was also passed authorizing Hartford to issue capital bonds. The Republicans have now passed both bills over the opposition making a like appropriation for New Haven, which has the Democratic Governor to deal with.

The rotary bleacher in Howland's paper mill at Sandusky Hill, N. Y., exploded Thursday night, demolishing the building. Loss $15 000; no person injured.

Alderman A. A. Ferbold has been elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. N., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Adams.

Philip Hyne, an old and well known citizen of Ottawa, Ill., committed suicide on Monday last by throwing himself from a bridge into the Illinois river at that place. No reason is known for this act.

One hundred and thirty-six divorces were granted by Cincinnati courts during the year ending July first.

I. Brumberger, private secretary to Jeff. Davis during the war, was arrested for forging a check of less than one hundred and fifty dollars, at San Francisco, yesterday, as he was leaving on a vessel for Mazatlan. He is charged overboard and was rescued with difficulty.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Judge Thomas, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, addressed a good meeting to-night in Covington. Mr. Carlile, who was announced to also speak, not having been present. Mr. Thomas continued to address a good audience this afternoon to fill other engagements.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The Republican State Committee met in the Executive Office this morning for the evening of August 24th, at Sandusky, at which Hon. Columbus Delano will speak.

STATE POLITICS.

The following named Legislative Conferees for the District composed of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler, met in Conference at the Monongahela House, in this city, on the 14th day of July, 1871:

Washington county—D. M. Boyd, Capt. J. K. Billingsley, Hon. H. J. Vankirk.

Butler county—W. S. Woldron, S. B. Clark, Jas. F. McJunkin.

Beaver county—Capts. Jas. Darragh, S. C. Boyd, W. S. Shellenberger.

On motion, Hon. H. J. Vankirk was elected Chairman and Hugh Wm. S. Shellenberger, Esq., Secretary.

After a brief consultation, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The official conduct of the Republican nominees this day presented, as members of the last Legislature, in refusing to vote for the bill introduced by a renomination from their respective counties; therefore,

Resolved, That Hon. W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver county, Captain George W. Flenger, of Butler county, Hon. H. J. Vankirk, General Agent, and Hon. Washington county, be declared the nominees of the Republican party for the House of Representatives for the Twenty-fifth district, composed of Beaver and Butler counties, to be voted for at the general election in October next.

W. J. VANKIRK, Chairman.

W. S. SHELLENBERGER, Secretary.

The following modest claim is put forth by the Secretary of the Senate: "If there is anything in the advocacy of freedom to the negro, *the Democracy certainly led the way*, as the early anti-slavery men were generally Democrats." Well, that is true, and finally did rule the roast by dragging into the net all the scalings of the old Whig party."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of Marland McGeary, indicted for the larceny of sixty-seven dollars, from Robert Young. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel Hardy was tried and found guilty of assault and battery with intent to ravish.

August Nasst was next brought up on an indictment charging him with having robbed the store of James Hamilton of a quantity of boots and shoes. It appearing that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, the court discharged the defendant.

Wm. Dunseath and Robert Colwell were brought up on a charge of entering the dwelling of Sarah Barton with a felonious intent. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to Dunseath, and Colwell was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to serve four months in the Work House.

In regard to the case of Jeremiah James and Margaret Williams, charged with the murder of Mary Gay, of not guilty, before entered, and entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter.

C. C. Smith, tavern keeper in the first ward, entered a plea of *nolle contendere* on an indictment charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. On the George W. Garrison, prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Moore, of the Seventeenth ward, was tried and found guilty of a misdemeanor in office. Sentence deferred.

In regard to the case of George Bailey, of the First ward, charged with the same offense, a *nolle pros.* was allowed upon payment of costs, the defendant having been discharged from custody by Commodore Barney upon proof of his guilt.

Max Harding, of this city, was put on trial on two charges, one for selling liquor without license, John Lusch, prosecutor, and the other for selling on Sunday, Mary Lynch prosecutrix. The first case taken up was a cross-suit brought by Max Harding against John Lusch for keeping a disorderly house. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Orwell was next tried and found guilty of an assault and battery, Ellen Laverty, prosecutrix. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Court adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

Fish. Fish.

Dealers can get full weight fish, mackerel of all numbers, barrels, half barrels and kits, lake herring and white fish direct from first hands, and at reasonable prices by ordering from T. C. Jenkins & Brother, of the Checkered Front.

PALMER'S.—For a cool and genteel hat call at Palmer's on Wood street. Prices defy competition.

THE HARRIS FAMILY.

Death of Major Joseph B. Harris—Serious Illness of Mr. Isaac Harris.

Among the earliest settlers in Pittsburgh was the Harris family, who came here from the State of New York, towards the close of the last century. There were several children, the most prominent among whom was our venerable fellow-citizen, Mr. Isaac Harris, who for a period of over half a century was known to almost every one in the community. For a number of years past he has been confined to his home by the infirmities of age, and we regret to learn that he now lies at his residence, No. 14 Sampson street, Allegheny, very dangerously ill. He has attained the remarkable age of almost ninety years, and cannot long survive. His brother, Major Joseph B. Harris, who was born in this city in 1810, and removed to Augusta, Kentucky in 1840, died at that place on the 26th of June last, where he leaves a wife and family. He elected the Union army during the rebellion, and served as Major of a Kentucky regiment. He was a respected citizen, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was married with the rights of the Church. Of that two members of this family are now living, Isaac Harris and Mrs. Trovillo, widow of ex-Sheriff Isaac Trovillo. Mrs. Trovillo is much younger than her brother Isaac, and for a woman of her years enjoys excellent health. She was the mother of fifteen children, many of whom survive and occupy useful and honorable positions in the community. The older residents of the two cities will learn with sorrow the dangerous illness of Mr. Isaac Harris, who is so well known to all of them, and whose name is so familiar even among their children. No man was better versed in the early history of Pittsburgh than Mr. Harris, not simply because he saw the city

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT R. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE following, which is the first Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, our neighbor the *Post* would do well to peruse, for its own instruction, and print for the benefit of its Irish Catholic readers:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress or grievances."

THE Paris *Siecle* lately, after the prefatory explanation—"better and better"—stated that five prelates, the Archbishop of Rouen, the Bishop of Seez, the Bishop of Coutances, the Bishop of Bayeux, and the Bishop of Evreux, have addressed a petition to the *National Assembly* asking for the re-establishment of the Holy See in the integrity of its temporal sovereignty. The *Siecle* then adds the comment: "In plainer terms they demand a declaration of war against Italy. And the Prussians are still on our territory! Generous Patriotism!" Truly we may say it is the patriotism of ecclesiastics whose country is Rome and whose sovereign is the Pope.

THERE is an irresistible array of facts and circumstances proving that Governor HOFFMAN acted the role of the greatest demagogue of the entire Tammany set in regard the riot. In his proclamation, issued Wednesday morning, dated to deceive Tuesday, he declares that "only this day" was he made aware of the "actual condition of things," whereas the *Tribune* says:

"Have made careful inquiry into this matter, and we learn that Governor HOFFMAN on this day (Monday, and was then fully informed as to 'the actual condition of affairs with reference to the [Orange] procession,' for he sent an officer of his staff (Gen. McQuade) to confer with the Mayor on the subject at the City Hall."

People will not stop to ascertain every little particular, but will regard the disgraceful surrender to the Irish Catholics and the events which followed as the outcome of Tammany politics.

SINCE many years, as most people probably know, the Poles have been great favorites with the French people, some of them acceptable in the best society and all generally popular. By their conspicuous participation and even leadership in the doings of the Commune, they have quite lost their comfortable footing. On the 11th of June the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of THIERS, resolved that foreigners employed in the service of the Government shall be discharged, and that all Poles living in France, who, in the late troubles, have subjected themselves to suspicion, shall be banished from the country, and conducted to the French frontier under escort of the police. The railway companies have already dismissed all Poles from their employ; at the instigation of the Government the Polish school of engineers on Mont Parnasse in Paris was sometime ago closed, and the Polish Lyceum in the suburb of Batignolles will shortly undergo the same fate. Probably a good many of these Poles will seek refuge in the United States.

According to a cable dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, it is rumored that the DUC DE BROGLIE will succeed FAVRE in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Though not one of the oldest families in France, the DE BROGLIES are ancient enough to be deeply respected by those who pay homage to mere antiquity, and from the founder of the line, Count VICTOR MAURICE, the first Marshal of France, down to the present time, each of its representatives has been conspicuous for personal merits, natural or acquired. Pungent wit would seem to be one of the traits of the present Duke. When in London, as French Ambassador, during the late war, and one of a diplomatic dinner party at the house of the Chief of the Foreign Office, the DUC DE BROGLIE happened to be separated from the Prussian ambassador only by the Countess of Derby. Towards the conclusion of the dessert, when, according to English custom, the ladies were about to quit the table and leave the gentlemen to their wine, the Countess, in a low voice, said to the Due DE BROGLIE, "It will no doubt be disagreeable to you to find yourself side by side with the Prussian ambassador." "Not at all," replied the Duke, loud enough to be heard by all in the party; "for the first time I shall find myself at table by the side of a Prussian, without having been obliged to pay for his dinner." The Duc DE BROGLIE property, it seems, was laid under heavy contributions by the Germans, or Prussians, as the French insist on calling their spoilers.

"IRISH SENSIBILITIES."

Referring to the battle of the Boyne, which resulted in the deposal of the Catholic house of STUART and the ascendancy of a Protestant Monarchy, the *Post* thinks it must be "galling to Irish sensibilities to be reminded of their great national humiliation at the hands of the followers of the Stadtholder of Holland, two centuries ago." Granted. Not granted, however, that the celebration of that event ought therefore necessarily to be discontinued, at least not upon the grounds which are evidently in the mind of our neighbor. We yield to none in deprecation and reprobation of the feuds and bitternesses which have arisen out of that event, but respect for the rights and feelings of our Catholic fellow citizens themselves compels us to oppose the suppression of any observance of this character which is objected to for no better reason than that it awakens disagreeable remembrances among a portion of the people. If the great body of our fellow citizens were to adopt this line of argument and procedure, it would effectually put a stop to the holding of any and all public Catholic celebrations, as well as those of Protestants, in the future. Other people in this country besides Catholics have memories and sensibilities. Yet we do not recollect to have read that the annual commemoration of the Pope's birthday, observed in this and other cities with pomp and circumstance, ever gave rise to unseemly exhibitions of temper among Protestants. We do not remember that the constantly recurring processions of Catholics through our own streets, characterized as they invariably are by some point or peculiarity which carries the mind back through the centuries to the days of MARTIN LUTHER and CRANMER, to the time of MARY of England, of CHARLES the Ninth of France, to the period of the hunted Waldenses, the persecuted Lollards and the massacre of the Huguenots, to the bloody years of the rack and dungeon, the stake and gibbet, of St. Bartholomew and the Holy Inquisition, to the frightful era when neither age nor infancy nor sex nor virtue nor genius availed against the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the name of, and never yet in all the liberty bringing years that have succeeded, disavowed or denounced by, the Catholic church—have ever stung Protestants into cruelty. The people of the United States remember these things, yet they are not so bigoted and unjust as to demand the suppression of the observances which bring them to mind. They are not ignorant of the fact that wherever Roman ecclesiasticism flourishes, political and intellectual liberty languishes and decays, yet they do not on that account propose to institute a crusade against it. They have heard and read how by the close of the present century Catholicism expects to dominate this whole country, and they know that should it succeed in doing so, it will inevitably take us back to the darkness and barbarism of the middle ages, yet they have made no attempt to hinder or circumscribe its operations. Why then, should the *Post* be so cruel to the cause which it champions, when even its opponents are so kind?

OF COURSE!

Very naturally the Pittsburgh *Post* is on the side of the Roman Catholics. Before the Orange procession it held that it ought not to be permitted, and now since the event it is enraged that it was not suppressed. Its turgid article of yesterday is the reproduction of the infamous HALL-KELSO-Tammany Proclamation, and the tenor of its article is to the effect that, while Roman Catholics must be permitted to have processions and carry banners, Protestants must not, and that whatever of this kind is offensive to Roman Catholics should be suppressed by the authorities. We say this is the spirit and purport of the *Post's* article, and we credit the editor with consistency and some courage in printing it.

The article sets out by charging the Republican press with striving to turn the occasion to partisan account by stirring up religious animosities. So far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned, this charge is without the faintest shadow of foundation. We deal with the question as we find it, and in our remarks we have, in the most explicit language, declared that while the imperiled principle of religious toleration should not be abridged a single hair's breadth, it was no less valuable to Catholics than to Protestants, and that in vindicating it we knew neither Orangemen nor Hibernians, sect nor party, person nor creed. The simple question at stake is, shall the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee to all citizens equal protection, be observed and enforced? We have nothing at all to do with the religious opinions of this man or that, so long as the supremacy of law, and the peace and welfare of society are not endangered thereby. On the one hand we gave to Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and his clergy the credit which they deserved for enjoining on their congregations to abstain from molesting the proposed procession, and on the other hand we mentioned the pertinent fact that the Archbishop had coupled with this injunction a command for the suppression of the parade. The confessed reason of the demand was simply that the demonstration was distasteful to the Roman Catholics. This is the point. It was a demand that the city authorities should discriminate between different bodies of men equally entitled to the protection of the laws, and erect an invidious distinction between the two, on no better premises than that the principles of the one were offensive to the other. Now the Archbishop either had the warrant to make such a demand, or he had not. If he had, whence did he derive it? From the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New York, or from the laws enacted under the authority of either? Or did he get it from the dogma of infallibility, as expressed in the theory that "while the State has rights, she has them only by virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences?" Against what lawful prerogative or privilege of the Roman Catholics did the Orange procession propose to come in conflict? None! Then why was the demand for its suppression made? Because it would irritate the feelings of Catholic citizens? No other reason was advanced in the Tammany order of surrender, the *Post* makes no pretense that any other existed, and GOV. HOFFMAN in his proclamation says, virtually, that *because* there was no other, the parade should not be suppressed, and of necessity must go on. It was Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, representing the intolerant Roman Hierarchy on one side, and Governor HOFFMAN representing our free government on the other. The Archbishop was acutely sensitive over the feelings of his flock: he could be ever shown any remarkable delicacy respecting the susceptibilities of his Protestant fellow citizens? Has he ever forbidden a Catholic celebration on the grounds that it would exasperate persons of an opposite faith? Did he protest against the meetings held in New York to denounce the accomplishment of Italian unity? Did the *Post* do it? Did he interpose his authority to prevent the recent enormous procession through that city in commemoration of the completion of the Twenty-fifth year of the Pope's pontificate? Did the *Post* manifest any concern?

The expediency of the Orange procession is altogether foreign to the subject, although Governor HOFFMAN appears to have considered it not only expedient, but, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary; and we put his proclamation over against the opinions of the *Post*, leaving them to settle the matter between themselves.

But we should like to know from the *Post* whether any discrimination is to be made between these various organizations and processions, and if so, in whose favor? How it is in New York we have already seen, but the question may yet arise in other cities, and it would perhaps be well to have the matter definitely settled. If the argument of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, repeated by the *Post*, that whenever the right of one man becomes offensive to another he shall be denied the exercise of it, is to become a general principle of action, it cannot be understood too soon. If the theory of "I don't like it, therefore you shall not," is to obtain in practice—if the Orangemen of New York are to be deterred from marching on a Wednesday because haply the prejudices of the Catholics may be aroused, what has the *Post* to say of Catholic processions in that city and in Pittsburgh on a Sunday, which, in addition to being objectionable to the majority of citizens, disturb the quietude of the day and are only saved from being violations of law through their quasi-religious character? To-morrow, for instance, in this city, the corner-stone of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in the Eleventh ward, will be laid with imposing ceremonies. It is likely the event will be celebrated with a procession and all the formalities that usually mark such occasions. This is nothing unusual here, and in many cities nothing is more common. And yet there is no greater fact than that parades of this kind on the Sabbath, independent of their religious aspect, are anything but agreeable to a large portion of the community. To say nothing of these performances on the Sabbath, we ask, what would the Roman Catholics say were the demand to be made here that a parade by them on a given Wednesday should be suppressed because it was offensive to Protestants? The Roman Catholics here and anywhere they feel disposed, parade every day in the week, never asking, and we may safely assume little caring, whether their processions or the idea they celebrate is offensive to others or not; but Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, of New York, and the *Post*, of Pittsburgh, while asserting this right and indulging in this practice, demand that Orangemen and others refusing both shall not parade at all, simply because such a performance would be offensive to Roman Catholics. And the *Post* has taken two columns to say that this is the ground it stands on.

The *World* gives it as its deliberate opinion that the "whole business of looking after the Orange procession was *botched*." Considering that the Tammany leaders set out to make political capital by surrendering everything to the demands of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, and lost heavily at the game, one can readily understand to what depths the disgust of the Tammany organ has been disturbed. The *World* lets a cat out of the bag by intimating that the city authorities, in issuing their order of the surrender, acted according to an understanding with Governor HOFFMAN, and that the *botching* resulted from the weakness of that official in backing out of the arrangement. Says the *World*:

"But quite sure we are that if Mayor Hall did not consult with Governor Hoffman and secure his consent to the order suppressing the Orange parade, he failed to treat the chief magistrate of the State with due consideration; and, on the other hand, if such consultation was had, the Governor committed a fault to the policy of the Mayor, his interference to overrule it evinced either a want of reasonable foresight, or a lack of firmness and determination."

It is the testimony of many witnesses that HOFFMAN was in the KELSO surrender arrangement, until the whirlwind of popular indignation drove him from it. Though at first perfectly willing, at the trying moment he lacked the courage to execute the commands of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

It is not true that Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, has been appointed to succeed Darboy as Archbishop of Paris. The most prominent names mentioned in connection with the high and perilous post are, besides Dupanloup, Mgr. Jandinet, Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, and Mgr. La Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The present is the third prosperous peach season in succession in Delaware, and the product is likely to be greater than ever before. The Peach growers Committee met in Dover recently and figured up a crop for the Peninsula of 4,000,000 baskets; but since that, cooler estimates cut it down one-fourth at least. The preparations for canning and drying are much more extensive than in any former year, as also are the preparations for transhipment from New York to markets beyond. One canning house in Dover is said to have received an order from a single house in London for 400,000 cans. Dover has been for a number of years the center and headquarters of the peach growing business. Since the opening of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, by which a short water transport was established between the lower peninsula and the New York market, the planting of orchards has moved southward with astonishing rapidity. In most of the cornfields young trees are seen coming on, signifying that, in a little while, the raising of corn will be abandoned in this region, and fruit will be the staple product.

Snake stories are circulating. A boy near Omaha, Nebraska, the other day struck upon a rattlesnake near his father's house, and as he was temporarily in charge of his little sister, he gave her the reptile to play with. Presently the snake, tired of the child's fondling, began to hiss viciously and rattle. The boy discovering then its venomous nature, snatched it from his sister and attempted to fling it away. The snake fastened about his wrist and attempted to bite. The boy alarmed his father, who was not far off, and by caution the latter succeeded in enticing the reptile so that it left the boy. When killed, the rattlesnake was found to be full grown, over two feet long, and with six rattles.

An incident is related by a correspondent in Paris which he says tends to prove that the French army is decidedly for the Empire. For some days a large engraving of the battle of Sedan had been posted in the window of the establishment of the editor of engravings. The Emperor Napoleon III was represented sitting quietly, with a sardonic laugh on his lips, smoking a cigarette in a barouche drawn by two horses rapidly making their way through the corpses and wounded men. A couple of dozen of infantrymen who were looking at the picture suddenly broke out in a rage, exclaiming that it was a shame, a lie, an abominable imposture; that they were at Sedan; that they had seen the Emperor fighting bravely in the middle of the troops, and that they would not allow such an injustice. And saying that several of them entered the shop and compelled the proprietor to take away the engravings from the exhibition. Their demand was at once granted.

California, remarkable for wonderful things, now reports the discovery of what the Indians believed to be the abiding of the evil one, located in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Kewak tribe. As described, the country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the mountains rock grind and grit together as if urged by some terrible influence. Frequently deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in day time. No Indians can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horror. No theory is advanced to account for the phenomena.

On examining the skull of the man who met his death by violence, in Canada, last week, there was found, beside the fracture which was the immediate cause of death, a leaden bullet within the cranium, lodged in a sack like process of the lining membrane of the skull. No trace of the entrance of the bullet could be discovered, except in a slight hardening of the brain adjacent to the point where the missive entered the brain. The man, it is asserted, received the shot about six years ago, and has carried the bullet in his brain for that length of time without any apparent injury.

In noting the rush of American pleasure-seekers, an eastern journal makes one or two calculations of an interesting character. It intimates that during the year between five and six hundred steamers leave those shores with, on the average, eighty first-class passengers to each. Supposing each passenger spends three thousand dollars on his European excursion, and taking the hundreds of expenditures that infinitely exceed this—the figure is not a high one—a total of about a hundred and twenty millions would be reached. This amount, too, is in specie, gold that is left on the other side of the ocean. The total sum brought here by European immigrants rarely exceeds twenty millions in the course of the year, so that from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars are annually carried by American tourists to that bourne from whence it never returns.

Photography is being employed with success by the Treasury Department to prevent tampering with locks on the railroads acting as carriers in the transportation of goods in bond. Simple padlocks are used, provided with the Custom House seal. This is a small piece of glass, which is passed over the keyhole, and held by a spring in such a way that it cannot be removed except by breaking the glass. The seals are made by melting large sticks of glass, so that they shall be covered with irregular figures that cannot be duplicated. These are sent to the Treasury Department at Washington, where they are photographed. These photographs are taken, and then the glass and photographs are cut into small squares, and each square of glass, with its photographs, are forwarded to the officers in New York. When a car is locked, one of these seals is put over the keyhole, and a photograph is forwarded to the officer of the destination to which the goods are shipped. A comparison of the photograph with the seal at once shows whether the lock has been opened or not.

PERSONAL.

Recently ex-Emperor Napoleon, during a visit to London, dropped in at his old club, the Army and Navy, the smoking and billiard rooms of which he knew so well in 1848, and had a chop in the coffee room like an ordinary member. He then went to the International exhibition, and when the inventor of a new type-setting machine printed a card for him—"The Emperor of the French"—he handed him with a laugh, and added, "You forget the fix."

One of the incidents of a late review of troops by Queen Victoria was the presence of the French Prince Imperial. He was "discovered" riding on foot early behind the line of carriages, and immediately hurried into the royal carriage, where he saluted the Queen amid the cheers of the spectators.

Professor Noah H. Porter, who was elected the other day President of Yale College, was born in 1811 in Farmington, Conn., where his father preached for nearly half a century. He graduated at Yale in 1831, and was chosen as a tutor in 1833. He took a regular course in theology, and was elected to the Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in 1846, a position which he still holds. In 1858 he was also chosen the Professor of Didactic Theology in the Yale Theological School. As an author he Professor Porter has been eminently successful in his department, and although sixty years old he is still one of the most active men mentally and physically in the college faculty.

The Greek Parliament have conferred upon the Princess Helena Gikka, better known by her literary pseudonym of Dora d'Istria, the title of Admiral Politissa, or great citizen of Greece. The title has been conferred on Lord Byron, Alexander Mavrocordato, the late Governor of Missolonghi, and Admiral Constantine Canaris, the only one of the three who still lives. The princess has gained this distinction by her literary services, her beauty and her accomplishments.

Hampton Court Chapel, London, was once the scene of a singular epidemic. One Sunday a youthful beauty fainted, and the handsome Sir Horace Seymour carried her out. The next Sunday another young lady was similarly attacked, and Sir Horace with the gallantry sprang to her relief. And thus the epidemic went on. On each succeeding Sunday fair sensitive beauties fainted, and the handsome Horace carried them successively out, till the ladies, tired of hearing such sweet burdens. An announcement was made that in future the swooning nymphs would be carried out of the chapel by the fountain, whereupon the melody rapidly disappeared.

In London, on the 29th ult., Miss Frances Butler, youngest daughter of the late Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, was married to Hon. and Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, Vicar of Stoneleigh, and third son of the late Lord Leigh. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, four of whom were English and four American, among whom were Miss Wadsworth, Miss Low and Miss Frisbie, and was given away by Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, United States Navy. Among the large and brilliant assemblage of spectators were the mother of the bride Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, Dr. and Mrs. Owen Wister, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt McKean, and the Misses Ingersoll, of Philadelphia.

What they Looked Like.

[From the New York Herald.]

One who saw any of the scenes of yesterday as they are described in the *Herald* to-day could not fail to be impressed with the peculiar behavior, attitude and appearance of the men who took part in the disturbances. They were sullen and arrogant by turns, and by turns they were cowardly and courageous. They seemed without leaders and without a motive. Plunder was the chief object, for they refrained from theft. Only a powerful impulse to murder men who wanted to celebrate the victory of one English King over another on the soil of Ireland inspired them, and this in their eyes seemed a sufficient cause for breaking the law and defying the authority of the State. Are they the dangerous classes of after they something more terrible than the dangerous classes—the Commune of New York? They certainly behaved like them yesterday. There was the same blind indifference to life or death, the same madness of enthusiasm, the same recklessness searching after a purpose. And the aspects of the city were much like those of Paris during the recent conflicts in that proud capital.

The Political Influence of the Riot.

[From the New York Herald.]

That the exhibition of the last two or three days will have an important political bearing no one can doubt. How the country regards the surrender of Tammany we already know; how it will act upon its opinion of the surrender we have not yet had time to learn. The storm of indignation which it excited has not even yet died away in the city and has only begun to reverberate through the hills and valleys of the continent.

REFERRING to the painful accident which recently befel Hon. J. D. Morrell, the *Courier-Journal*, mistaking brutality for wit, says:

"As an ex-member of Congress in Pennsylvania has been thrown from a carriage and had his skull fractured. There are so many of the present members of Congress who ought, in fact, to have their heads fractured that it is a pity to be wasting fractured skulls on the ex-members.

If it is a pity to be wasting "fractured skulls" on everybody who has the misfortune to differ from our contemporary in political views, why does not the *Courier-Journal* discontinue its habit of soaring at them? It would be difficult, we imagine, to find a more thorough crack-brained incurable than that paper, though one should seek from now until Doomsday.

The Chicago *Times* states that:

"A number of prominent Democrats of Wisconsin held a conference recently, and selected Hon. Andrew Proudfit, a wealthy citizen and ex-Mayor of Madison, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, for Governor."

That's all right. Did he indorse the new department, and try on a suit of Republican old clothes? The nomination is one for the Democracy, but, as the results of the election will inevitably show, it will not be a Proudfit.

"GENERAL HORACE BINNEY SARGENT suggests that it would be quite as proper to force all citizens to vote as to coerce them to bear arms. It would certainly be less expensive to find substitutes."—*New York World*.

And under the instructions of the Generalissimo to whom our contemporary bears the honorable relation of Adjutant, it would be so much more easy to drill them in the use of the *repeating* arm.

THE Baltimore *American* has a long editorial on the whisky frauds of that city, by which the Government was cheated out of its revenues. It our contemporary proposes to ventilate this matter, it will have its hands full. Is not all Baltimore whisky a fraud, and isn't everybody who touches it swindled?

THE UTAH SILVER MINES.

Some Further Facts—Manner of Uncovering and Working Veins—Location of Claims—Mormonism to be Smothered Out by the Influx of Gentile Muscle.

We published on Wednesday morning a private letter to a gentleman in the city on the subject of silver mining in Utah. Below will be found another letter from the same writer:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 3, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Since my last I have been prospecting, and am more fully satisfied in my own mind of the great mineral wealth of this region. To-day I had the shipment of ore to Salt Lake City from the "Emma" mine amounted to 215 tons, exceeding, I believe, any previous shipment made. It is estimated that there are at this time about nine thousand tons of ore on the dump of that mine. Gen. Rosecrans, on a recent visit here, examined and fully explored the "Emma," giving as the result of his investigations that there was more than a million and a half dollars' worth of ore taken from the mine and now in the dump awaiting shipment, and that double that amount was in sight *within* the mine. This may give you some idea of the almost incalculable value of the "Emma" lode and the immense fortune that its owners possess. What I have here stated of the "Emma" is merely to give you an idea of the great wealth of the country, mineraly speaking—not endeavoring to in any way overrate that mine or enhance its value to you, for the effort at this time to purchase it or any interest in it whatever would be as useless as a child crying to the moon for a silver dish. However, my explorations of the last few days incline me strongly to the old maxim—"there are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught;" for as I stated before in a previous letter, the Big and Little Cottonwood canons—in the latter of which is located the "Emma"—have a number of ledges *partially* opened, in which the developments thus far are fully equal, and in one or two instances, superior in extent of mineral deposit to the "Emma," when that mine had only been developed to the same depth.

In using the word "develope," I had better explain more fully what I mean, so I will as briefly as possible give you some idea of the general position of the veins and the manner in which they are uncovered and worked. A ledge or lode is a vein or fissure in the earth which is filled up with mineral. In the cases here represented, lead and silver combined in several forms, viz: Argentiferous galena, carbonates, chlorides and bromides of lead and silver in combination. The ledges lie vertically along the mountain or hill side, and are generally opened by having a shaft sunk upon the vein, from which, at different depths and levels, drifts or tunnels are run along the ledge as far as may be convenient and accessible for mining purposes. The argentiferous ores are easily extracted from the lodes, requiring, in most cases, the use of very little powder, consequently rendering their working comparatively a cheap process, the mineral being taken out principally by the aid of pick, pick and shovel. A claim upon a ledge consists of a right of 200 feet to each of the locators along the ledge, in whatever direction it may tend, allowing each claimant the right of following the vein for the distance of 200 feet in the direction his claim runs, and also the privilege of sinking a shaft or shafts along his claim and mining as deep down in the bowels of the earth as his inclination or the value of the ores may admit of. Most of these ledges are discovered and located by gangs of from two to ten men,—giving to them eventually mines varying in extent from 600 to 2,000 feet, for the laws of each mining district allow an additional two hundred feet to the discoverer of every vein located. These gangs or companies of men, after locating their claims, as a general thing build, and develope the property as one mine, and when a sale is made aggregate their claims in the entire number of their feet, as one property, and divide the proceeds, as for instance the Emma mine has three shafts sunk two hundred feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in length of silver bearing ledge, extending indefinitely in depth toward China, to which depth or further the people here look ready to go for silver. The surface indications of a ledge are, as a general thing, the outcroppings of fragmentary quartz upon the earth's surface, which, upon being opened and worked, are found to contain more or less heavy deposits of metal. In some instances the surface shows a large and extensive vein, in others the vein or fissure is small, but increasing as the shaft deepens. For instance, the Emma mine had a vein of rich mineral from twelve to eighteen inches in width at a depth of twenty feet, while the "Sconsenne" mine at less than that depth has a fissure or vein of over three feet; the "Ontario Prince" and "Wandering Boy" mines, at depths varying from twenty to thirty feet, present well defined veins or fissures of extremely rich ores of from two to three inches in half feet in width. The "Emma" now, at a depth of nearly two hundred feet, presents a body of solid mineral in some places over twenty feet wide.

I will close at this point, for I find that in endeavoring to give you the history of the veins and the course of their developments, I have entered in the limits of an ordinary letter. I shall spend to-morrow—being the Fourth of July—in this city, and after that resume again my researches among such mines as are partially opened and probably for sale. Some little trouble is anticipated here to-morrow from being entertained of a collision between the Mormons and Gentiles so-called, meaning those who don't want to be so much married as the Mormons, thinking they can get a corporal's guard for furnishing any ammunition as much, in the present state of fashions, as one man can live up to. Seriously, as the question of Mormonism, I think it is on the wane, and will be simply smothered out in this section by the sheer weight of gentile muscle flowing into this territory. The country seems swarming with men, who are not only willing to follow the silver leads to China, or further, but from their appearance, seem to have come after the silver from every part of the known world, those lazing China, the Japanese, Mexicans, Kanakas, South Americans, Europeans, Asiatics, New Zealanders, and not forgetting the genius of Temperance from the Satanic Majesty's Dominions. For a few days, adieu. S. R. B.

FROM FRANKFORT SPRINGS.

The Crops in Washington County—The Fashionable Summer Resort of a Former Generation Reopened—The Curative Properties of the Waters of Frankfort Springs, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKFORT SPRINGS, BEAVER CO. PA.,
July 13, 1871.

Visitors to Washington county will be impressed, any direction they may go by rail or conveyance, with the thrifty condition of the farms. By dint of labor and a productive soil, the farms usually bear good crops. These well kept places for the most part are also well provided with good buildings, and many a flock of sheep is found grazing in the fields. The crops this season, generally speaking, in this county are good, especially wheat, and corn of promising growth. Fruits are also in the way of rant, though berries are found almost everywhere in the woods.

The opening of the Pan Handle Railroad and the Chartiers Valley have been of immense advantage to the residents of this county. Steadily the rich resources of the county are being developed, and ere long a vast local trade will be created.

Close by the old town of Frankfort, Beaver county, near the dividing line of the two counties, is located the once celebrated Frankfort springs, in bygone years the resort of many from Wheeling, Steubenville, Washington, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere. Much of its celebrity grew out of the fact that the waters of the Springs possessed certain curative qualities, jetting from the perpendicular sides of a rock fissure. These waters have been analyzed and found to contain mineral substances, as also sulphur, allegonium, etc. Perhaps half a century ago the waters were first known and highly prized for their curative powers, and many years ago vast numbers sought the Springs for health and found accommodations at the place, erected tents and spent the season enjoying the favorite spot. Subsequently Mr. Edward McGinniss, the proprietor of the springs, built quite a large house and other buildings in the center of the grounds, and it was a place fashionable resort for years.

From some cause the buildings were not kept up, and attractions drawn to other places of summer resort, more easily reached by railroad, and the house has not been opened to the public for some time. The opening of the Pan Handle Railroad, which runs within a few miles of the Springs, and the opening of Avella, which is but fifteen miles distant, and the commodations at the place, erected tents and spent the season enjoying the favorite spot. Subsequently Mr. Edward McGinniss, the proprietor of the springs, built quite a large house and other buildings in the center of the grounds, and it was a place fashionable resort for years.

From some cause the buildings were not kept up, and attractions drawn to other places of summer resort, more easily reached by railroad, and the house has not been opened to the public for some time. The opening of the Pan Handle Railroad, which runs within a few miles of the Springs, and the opening of Avella, which is but fifteen miles distant, and the building put in repair, and for some time Mr. Philip H. Kincaid, of Pittsburgh, and his excellent wife, who is a daughter of Mr. McGinniss, have been fitting up the buildings and grounds for the accommodation of guests, and already a number of persons have engaged rooms. Mrs. Kincaid having spent many years there, when her father owned the house, was quite a favorite of the old time visitors.

The grounds are of the most romantic character, and are calculated to charm visitors. Persons desiring an unfashionable place of resort will do well to go to Frankfort Springs. Persons going from Pittsburgh should take trains of the Pan Handle Railroad to Burgettstown, and from thence back five miles to the Springs, or vice versa. We understand that Mr. D. Smiley, of Burgettstown, is prepared to carry all visitors to the Springs that come by this route.

W.

French Compliments for an American.

The Chairman of a Committee of the French Assembly, appointed to examine into the accounts of contractors, etc., having claims on the Government from the war with Prussia, after alluding to the services rendered by the French Consul General at New York, of the confidence of his Government, and the best interests of his country, had this to say of an American: "Alongside of him was an American, a man who had placed his machinery at the disposal of his country for the fabrication of arms during the war of secession, and that without accepting either salary or benefice. That man, who was thanked by the Congress of the United States, owed us nothing, but he had at the bottom of his heart that sympathy for France which we still find among the American people, that has defended our interests and our rights on so many occasions, and which should have been brought under our notice by our own agents. At the first news of what was going on he left Paris, and said to the Consul, 'this shall not go on;' he then came to the French Government and declared that he would not take money dishonestly acquired; 'take it back.'"

Our Skins and Selves.

And through ignorance of ourselves bound the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hardworking men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the barroom; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, except by the genius of Temperance itself, for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere, for this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names which tormentory dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

LANE BROS.,
(Successors to B. Wolf, Jr. & Co.)
Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire stock of Old Hardware, saved from the fire, has been dispersed of, and we now offer to the Trade one of the largest and best selected Stocks of
General Hardware
AND
SHELF GOODS,
TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY.
☞ Special inducements offered to the Country Trade

DRY GOODS.
JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Monday, July 10,
FALL STYLES OF
PRINTS
WILL OPEN AT
11 1-2 and 12 Cents,
But we offer about
20 Cases Good Styles at
10 1-2 Cents,
To Close out a lot. We also open this morning the First Shipment of
Heavy Plaid Flannels,
Being the last of a lot which we bought cheap, and offer at
50 CENTS.
We could get but a few Cases at this price, and as they will probably be sold in a few days we
Invite Immediate Attention to Them.
McElroy & Dickson,
GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Summer Silks and Dress Goods
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50
JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SILKS, very cheap.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS,
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES,
At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES
LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
THE FIRM NAME OF WM. B. SCAIFE
HAS BEEN CHANGED TO
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS.
WM. B. SCAIFE,
O. P. SCAIFE,
C. G. SCAIFE.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

SUMMER RESORTS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.
LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

HOTELS.
ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Comm

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

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OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, 1871.

There is not a feature of change noticeable in the condition of the local money market. The loan houses are well supplied with means, and could take all good offerings. The dull season is felt in the discount business, and were it not for the interest the banks receive daily on their current deposit balances, some of our banks would have a hard time earning dividends for their stockholders, in the face of the heavy taxes which are imposed on those institutions.

It will be noticed that the income of the National Government from duties on imports for the fiscal year ending June 30 were largely in excess of the preceding year, notwithstanding the reduction in the tariff on many important articles, which took effect January 1. The full returns are not in yet, but the receipts from this source at New York amounted to $141,430,535, which is an increase over the year preceding of $11,746,938. If the increase at other ports has been in the same proportion, the total receipts from customs will amount to nearly $180,000,000. Of the amount collected at New York $92,593,-251 were on articles immediately entered for consumption, and $26,877,283 on merchandise withdrawn from warehouses.

—Government bonds are barely steady at the decline which set in last week. There is not a fractional difference in to-day's quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	112¼	112¼
Gold	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	114½
Currency Pacifics	

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The desirability of the seven-thirty bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as a means of investment is hourly profitably and safely, is becoming daily more and more appreciated by the general public, which fact is attested by the reports of sales from the agents of the company in this and other cities. Since the first of the present month the daily sales of the Northern Pacific seven-thirty, are reported as having much doubled, and the increased demand for this class of security is said to be rapidly increasing in all parts of the country. The company well foresee the ultimate success of this great through line of railway.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 14, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 10-40s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
C. & A.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do. Scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Reading	111½	111½	111½	111½	112	111½	111½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent.	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Lake Shore	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Cent.	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
C. & N. W.	72	71½	72	72	72	72	72
Do. pref.	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ft. Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Do. first	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Do. second	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Ohio & Miss.	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chic. & Alton	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Do. pref.	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
R. I. & P. R. R.	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
N. J. Central	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Canton	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
W. U. Tel.	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Quicksilver	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pacific M. S. S.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Adams Ex.	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wells, F. & Co.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
American Ex.	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
U. S. Ex.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Gold	112¼	112	112	112	112	112	112

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	47
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	60
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132½
Schuylkill Navigation	13¾
Reading	112

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone but few changes as relates to prices or demand. The intense hot weather has operated as a check on trade generally. Still, as relates to the leading products, we can report a fair business, taken as a whole. Groceries—The leading houses report a fairly active market, and why not? We are in a central location and have a large stock of choice groceries that were purchased for cash and sold at a small profit. That is the real secret of success. One of the leading houses that advertises liberally in the COMMERCIAL reports sales exceeding one million of dollars during the past year—being in excess of the previous year some three hundred thousand dollars. Let other houses follow their example. Sugars are held firmly, the tendency being upward. Flour—We have nothing new to note; a dull market, with sales confined altogether to the wants of the home trade. Grain—The market may be set down as being very unsettled; the old stock is rapidly disappearing, the new crop will soon be in search of purchasers. Wheat—The mills have a sufficient stock on hand to last for some time, and of course are not purchasing very freely; report says that sales of new have been made at prompt low figures. Below will be found all the information we were able to obtain on the subject.

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, prices are a shade higher:

APPLES—The market contains an ample supply. The receipts since our last were 184 bbls. We can report sales at $3, $3 50@4 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—We have nothing new to note. The leading houses report sales as follows: Soda ash—Refined, 4½@4¾c; Common 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 8¾@9c; Potash, 9@9½c.

BEANS—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 50.

BUTTER—Dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts were 30 packages, which sold at prices to choice roll at 16@17c; good to medium 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5c@6c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—We are reported sales at 23@25c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ₩ doz at 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $4; 5-lb cans, $20 ₩ doz.

CANDLES—The market is steady with a good call for full weight star at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 13½ ₩ lb.

CHEESE—The market remains steady with a good trade demand. The Current rates for new Louisville Hydraulic are $9 50@9 75 ₩ bbl, Boesen's Phœnix Hydraulic, $8 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Caldwell's blaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₩ ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5.

CHEESE—The market is dull with a further decline in prices The stock on hands is a large one. The receipts since our last were 206 box. The current rates in a jobbing way are—Ohio Green 16@20c; Factory 20@22c; Dairy sells at 18@20c. By retail the usual advance is charged.

CANNED ARTICLES—There is an active demand at the following figures: Tomatoes $2 25 ₩ dozen; peaches—2-lb cans, $2 00; 3-lb cans, $3 25@3 50; corn—$2 50 ₩ doz.

COUNTRY MEATS—Market dull and nominal; shoulders 9c; ribbed sides 9@9½c; clear sides 10@10½c; hams 16c; lard 9@9½c.

BASKETS AND PRICE RODS—The market continues firm with a good local demand. The leading houses report a good business doing at the following: Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10@11c; plain shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, ribbed, 9@9½c; clear 10@10½c; dried beef ham, 16c. Meat Fork $17@17 50. Lard in tierces 11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c. Receipts 180 tierces and 219 packages.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is about over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as they would convey no information.

EGGS—The commission houses report a dull market with more sellers than buyers. The receipts were limited. We continue to quote at 14@15c ₩ dozen.

CIDER MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 2½@3c ₩ bush.

CARBON OIL—The market could not be called so firm. Buyers have withdrawn from the market temporarily. We note sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 30c. Sales from store were made at the usual advance.

FEATHERS—Sales at 72@75c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store sometimes sensible.

FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of activity. Dealers have evidently made up their minds to drag-tire. We have another dull day to report. The receipts were unusually small, only 125 barrels all told. The market just now favors buyers, who don't seem very anxious to take any advantage of the same. The ruling rates from store were as follows: Medium to inferior, $6 (half off); choice Wheatonia, $6 50@6 00; Baker's Minnesota, $7 25; good winters, $7 00; family, $8 00; fancy, $8 50@9 00. The local rates remain unchanged, five doors' commands $5 50@6 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one. The sales made were small, being confined to the wants of the local trade. The receipts for some days have fallen off. Since our last the following were received: Oats, sacks..... 993 | Wheat, sacks..... 161
Corn, sacks..... 963

Wheat—The market was dull; still holders did not seem anxious to force operations; in-act of them have made up their minds that there will be a good demand for it for some time to come. Report says that new wheat has been sold, for future delivery, at a pretty low figure. We quote red for winter nominally $1 30@1 35; white wheat $1 40@1 45 ₩ bush. Oats are steady; prices unchanged. We are reported sales on the wharf and from depot 60c first hands; store rates 65@66c. Corn held more firmly; prices unchanged; mixed car and shelled 48@49c; prime yellow 75@76c. Rye—Market quiet; prices unchanged; held at $1 00@1 05. Barley—No sales or demand.

HAY—The high prices that have ruled for some time past have increased the receipts. Prices are a shade lower. We note sales of baled at $25@26@28 ₩ ton.

HONEY—We are reported sales at 22½@23c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HOPS—Market not fully supplied. Prices are unchanged with sales at 25@30c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales of Pittsburgh extra No. 1 at 75@76c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65@67c.

HERD—The market was weak. Prices have declined in the sales of Rough Kentucky at $1 05 ₩ ton; dressed 19½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand for the season. The leading houses are evidently well posted in the actual condition of the market. We can report a good business doing in the following:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¼; 1 yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 11½c; good, 9@9½c; fair 8c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 75@80c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¾@16c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; good common, $1 00; fancy Imperial $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; fancy Gunpowder $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 18c; Nutmegs 80@85c; Ginger 15c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Fancy and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

OATMEAL—Market dull; prices weak, with a declining tendency. We can report sales at $3@3 25 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts have fallen off. We are reported sales of spring chickens by the coop; large ones 70@80c ₩ pair.

PAPER—Print, reg, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@6c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEARLASH—Market firm; sales at 11c.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal. The market contains an ample supply; prices are irregular. We are reported sales at $2 50@3 ₩ bbl; market steady in tendency.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb cans $2 75; 1-lb cans $5 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. The market was dull; there was not sufficient demand to establish quotations.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 40@1 45.

TALLOW—Regular sales of prime have been made at 9@9¼c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; pure rye 97½@$1 00; 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was dull, with a limited demand for most deliveries. The result was inactivity and unsettled prices. The tendency seems to favor buyers, who do not seem very anxious to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The following are the closing rates: Spot and July 12¾c; seller's option all year 12c; buyer's option all year 12c asked; Oil City spot $5; lines all year $5; Parker's Landing $4 90, spot; August 12¾c. Sales 2,000 bbls, S. O. all year, 12c; 2,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, $4 90.

REFINED.

The market was quiet, sales that were reported being small. We quote: July 25½c; August, 25¾c; September and 4 months, 26c asked. Sales of 1,000 bbls July at 25½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels.—Trade quiet. Holders firm in their views, and asking a slight advance. Sales 1,800 city made delivered at $1 60. Sale last evening of 600 country made at depot at $1 45 each. Country made now held at $1 60; for city made $1 70 bid, with no sellers.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—The market was moderately active yesterday and the feeling a shade weaker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lewis Oliver & P.	John Moorhead	32
McKnight, Porter & Co.	7 McKnight & Co.	15
W. Smith & Co.	Lindsay & McC.	4
Lloyd & Black	10 Various	6
Total		77
June, 1870		46

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Spang, C & Co.	21 Graff, Bennett & Co.	19
Lowry & McK.	2	
Total		51

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. Painter & Sons	10 Hallman & H.	32
Lloyd & Black	9 J. Moorhead	15
Zug & Co.	3 W. J. Anderson	9
Total		66
June, 1870		44

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	
	Oro.	Bloom's.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co.		37		37
Carnegie, K. & Co.	33		2	35
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	17			17
Shoenberger, H. & Co.	316			316
Union Mills			2	2
Loomis & C.			2	2
Bryan & Caughey	5	2	1	8
J. Moorhead	23		2	25
J. Woods, Sons & Co.	22			22
Rese, Graff & Co.	34		1	35
McKnight & Co.	22			22
Brown & Musgrave	14			14
Bussey, Wells & Co.	17			17
Wilson, Glass & Co.	5			5
Wm. Clark & Co.	3			3
Various	5		5	10
Total	488	62	17	567
June, 1870	398	56	53	507

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 14, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 2½c net rates.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, and forged nuts..... 60 and 10 net
Plow bolts..... 60 and 10
Machine and square head bolts..... 50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100..... 50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers..... 5 c ₩ ₵ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 5c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 7-16 in. diam., 10½c; ⅜ in. diam., 11½c; ⅝ in. diam., when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinges, 3 to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅞ in. diam. 11c; ¾ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ lb net.

Screw and T hinges..... 25 ₩ cent off
Screw hitching rings..... $6 50 ₩ 100 net
Dock, bolt and ring..... $13 50 ₩ 100
Cast iron washers..... 3½c ₩ lb
Bridge and roof bolts.....
1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long..... ½ lb. 4½c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long..... 5c
1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.. 6½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., over 4 feet long.. 6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long..... 6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of 6 bolts.
5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All feeling bad; prices are if anything lower than yesterday. A good many sales were made, but most are Texans and the common grades. Prospects for next week does not look very good at this time. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 60 to $6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $6 00 to $5 75; fair to medium, $5 50 to $5 25; common to good, $5 00 to $4 75; bulls, stags and cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 25; Texas steers, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts continue small. There has been no change since our last worthy of note. The market continues moderately active and prices steady at the following quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $4 80@4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, $4 10@4 75; good to prime New York, $4 @4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals to-day have been fair for this time of the week. The quality of those on sale common. The market continues dull, and prices low. Prime are selling from 5½c to 5¾c lower than last week, while on medium the decline is a shade greater. The prospect fair for next week, unless the arrivals come heavy. The following are the rates current for the different fabrics and grades as bought and sold on the market: Extra 96lbs to 100lbs, 5½c; good to prime, 88lbs to 92lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75lbs to 80lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scallawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25. Lambs be to 6c.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 14, 1871.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

Penn Mills	12	c Junifata B	10½c
Anchor A	12	c Anchor C	11 c
Cheviot Extra	11½	c Hampden	10½c
Conewago	11½	c Glencoe	10½c
Rialto	11½	c Pennsylvania	9 c
Swinging	11½	c Marmora	9½c
Pittsburgh Family	11	c Allegheny	9½c
Walnut Creek	10½	c Little Fawn	8 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11¾	c Mourning	10¾ c
Merrimack W	12	c Indigo blue	10½ c
Springgrove	10½	c Orientals	9½ c
Americans	10½	c Gloucester	10¾ c
Conestogas	10½	c Lee	10¾ c
Conestogas	10½	c Troy	6½ c
Lancaster	10	c Allen Pinks	11½ c
Lancaster	7¾	c Garfields	11 c
Shirtings	10½	c	

DELAINES.

Pacific	16½	c Hamilton	18½ c
Manchester	16½	c Armuries	18 @19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15½	c Berkshire	14 c
Glenmore	12½	c Harrican	10 c
Glasgow	12½	c Laurel G	12½ c
Warwick	12½	c Laurel	10 c
Middlesex	12½	c Portsmouth	10 c

TICKS.

Whitaker	40		
Portsmouth	32		
Renfrew	27½		
Conestoga Medal	22		
Pennsylvania	18		

Wool.

The Beaver *Radical* says: Messrs. Orr & Cooper, of this place, on the 13th inst, purchased some eight or ten thousand pounds of wool on the south side of the river, for which they paid sixty cents per pound. The last purchases made in this county have previously ranged in this county for the rates prevailing ranging from fifty to fifty-five cents.

The Youngstown *Register* says: Our friend John Zediker, Sr., of South Strabane township, a few days ago, sold his present year's clip of wool, consisting of 1,100 fleeces, and weighing in the aggregate 4,700 pounds, to Mr. James Hamilton, for 54 cents per pound. The fleeces averaged four pounds. This handsome lot of wool is the result of Mr. Zediker's long and successful sheep business during the past year, he has three times sheared and delivered that to market. Mr. Zediker is to the man who will offer a fair price. He knows how to make sheep husbandry pay.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 37; amber Michigan $1 35. No. 1 amber Illinois $1 30@1 31. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 52½c; high mixed low do 51½c; yellow 50c; white 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No. 1 Seneca, Michigan 38½c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

The market for raw irons was firm, with an active demand. The sales reported were liberal, although it may be proper to state that a number of sales were made of which we were unable to obtain the figures.

Increasing inquiries are making for raw irons for future delivery. This is especially true of standard forge descriptions, and the indications are that a fairly active demand will henceforth be realized, in anticipation of the resumption of the mills preparatory to the fall trade. Whilst the stocks of raw irons here and at the source of production tributary to this market are unquestionably ample to any probable early demand, they are not as large as many estimate, and the general tone of feeling indicates clearly that we have passed a point of greatest depression in prices of raw irons for the present.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted.

7,000 tons Gray Red Short	$32 50—6 m.
700 tons Gray Neutral	33 50—5 m.
200 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
200 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
200 tons Neutral Red Short	33 50—4 m.
200 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Mottled	32 00—4 m.
100 tons Mottled	32 00—4 m.
200 tons Red Short	33 50—4 m.
200 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
200 tons Red Short	33 50—4 m.
200 tons Red Short	33 50—4 m.
200 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Red Short Close Gray	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Red Short Close Gray	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 50—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 50—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Neutral	33 00—4 m.
500 tons Selected Gray	33 00—4 m.

Anthracite.

200 tons gray neutral forge	$33 00—4 m.
100 tons gray neutral forge	33 00—4 m.
50 tons No. 1 extra foundry favorite brand	37 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 1 extra foundry favorite brand	36 00—4 m.
70 tons gray neutral No. 3	32 00 cash.
40 tons gray neutral No. 3	32 00 cash.

Hanging Rock.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	$ 7 00—4 m.
100 tons No. 1 foundry delivery	25 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—6 m.

Allegheny Coke.

500 tons Red Bank	$34 00—4 m.

Youghiogheny Coke.

500 tons gray forge	$32 50—4 m.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	6	Byers, McC & Co. m. 1
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Hallman & H. m. 1
Hallman & H. m	1	Superior Mills, m. 1
J. Moorhead, m	1	Graff, B. & Co. m. 1
Wood, Son & Co., m	4	Graff, B & Co. m. 2
Total		33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. Wood, & Co. m	1	Carnegie, K & Co. m. 4
Bussey, W & Co., m	1	Shoenberger, H & Co. m. 2
Zug & Co.	2	Reese, Graff & Co. m. 2
		Total	12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Reamer, m	4	J Moorhead, m	2
		Total	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co. m	1	Zug & Co m	1
Marshall & Co. m	1		
Total			3

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore by the following railroads during June, 1871; also, a comparison table with June, 1870:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m. do. in Alleg'y	47	Superior Mills	67
Hallman & H.	41	Union Mills	37
Rodgers & B.	5	Lewis, G & P.	32
J. Wood, Son & Co.	5	Lewis, R. D. & Co.	45
Bryan & Caughey	4	Hearth, T. & Co.	7
Hartaugh M. & Co.	6	Wm. P. Logan	5
Bussey, Wells & Co.	2	Graff, B. & Co.	62
Bryan & Caughey	62	Spang, Chalfant & Co.	90
J. M Cooper	7	John Moorhead	18
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.	34	Machinery Company	8
Byers McC & Co.	4	Zug & Co	10
Various consignees	12		
Total			1,009
June, 1870			414

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Porter	122	J. Moorhead
Bryan & Caughey	56	Hallman & H.
J. Reamer	26	H. Critchlow
Lloyd & Black	3	R. Wister
Various consignees	8	
Total		
June, 1870		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lewis Oliver & P.	32	John Moorhead
McKnight, Porter & Co.	7	McKnight & Co.
W. Smith & Co.	4	Lindsay & McC.
Lloyd & Black	10	Various
Total		
June, 1870		

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Spang, C & Co.	21	Graff, Bennett & Co.
Lowry & McK.	2	
Total		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. Painter & Sons	10	Hallman & H.
Lloyd & Black	9	J. Moorhead
Zug & Co.	3	W. J. Anderson
Total		
June, 1870		

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

	Cars. Oro.	Cars. Bloom's.	Cars. Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co.		37		37
Carnegie, K. & Co.	33		2	35
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	17			17
Shoenberger, H. & Co.	316			316
Union Mills			2	2
Loomis & C.			2	2
Bryan & Caughey	5	2	1	8
J. Moorhead	23		2	25
J. Woods, Sons & Co.	22			22
Rese, Graff & Co.	34		1	35
McKnight & Co.	22			22
Brown & Musgrave	14			14
Bussey, Wells & Co.	17			17
Wilson, Glass & Co.	5			5
Wm. Clark & Co.	3			3
Various	5		5	10
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June, 1870	398	56	53	507

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

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The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 2½c net rates.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, and forged nuts..... 60 and 10 net
Plow bolts..... 60 and 10
Machine and square head bolts..... 50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100..... 50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers..... 5 c ₩ ₵ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 5c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 7-16 in. diam., 10½c; ⅜ in. diam., 11½c; ⅝ in. diam., when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅞ in. diam. 11c; ¾ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Powder Explosion at St. Maur—Several Men, Women and Children Killed and Wounded—Many Victims Buried Under the Ruins—Bishop Doupanlop Declines the Archbishopric of Paris—The Rioting in Nice Contradicted—The Municipal Elections in Alsace and Lorraine—Total Destruction of the Arsenal at Rio Janeiro—Earl Derby Denounces the Purchase System, &c. &c.

Explosion at St. Maur—Large Number of Men, Women and Children Killed and Wounded—Dupanloup Declines the Archbishopric of Paris.

PARIS, July 14.—The powder works of St. Maur exploded to-day with a succession of tremendous detonations, which shook the entire city. The wildest excitement prevailed until the cause and locality of the disaster became known. A large number of men, women and children were killed and wounded, and many victims are buried under the ruins. Firemen and military are at work removing the rubbish to rescue them.

The *Press*, under the management of Guerononiere, has resumed publication. It announces as its political platform the Union of the Liberal and Conservative elements.

The report is confirmed that Dupanloup has declined the Archbishopric of Paris.

The obsequies of the late Amber, the composer, will take place to-morrow.

Rioting in Nice Denied.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—In the Assembly to-day the Government denied that there had been any rioting in Nice.

Municipal Elections in Elsass and Lothringen.

BERLIN, July 14.—The municipal elections in Elsass and Lothringen will commence on the 20th.

The Arsenal at Rio Janeiro Destroyed.

LONDON, July 14.—The arsenal at Rio Janeiro has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss to the Brazilian Government exceeds £300,000.

A Shell Explodes in the Tory Camp.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the army reorganization, Earl Derby astonished the Tory benches by denouncing the purchase system, and proposing a fair scheme for the retirement of officers. Earl Carnarvon vainly sought to break the force of Lord Derby's argument.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Valley National Bank of St. Louis was to-day authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business, with a capital of $250,000.

LIEUT. GRANT.

Who graduated at West Point last week, arrived here yesterday. He has a leave of absence until October, and will spend his time on the Union Pacific Railroad, turning his attention to practical engineering. He has been offered a position on civil engineer on that road, and should he like the position he will resign his commission in the army and enter upon civil life.

A STUBBORN SAVAGE GIVES WAY AT LAST.

It is believed at the Interior Department that Cochiz, the great war chief of the Apaches, who has refused several invitations to visit Washington, will be here before many days, and that what protest time is not stated. The authorities seem anxious that this notorious Indian warrior shall have an opportunity to state his grievances in person to the Government officials here.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

Dr. Angier, Treasurer of Georgia, in his statements before the Ku Klux Committee, to-day presented facts and figures against Governor Bullock. Disavowing political or partisan views, he said the Governor had violated the plain letter of the law in many instances, including the issuing of new railroad bonds, and his effort to amend the charter, and his disposition of them. The witness said he knew nothing of Ku-Klux, except from rumor and newspaper reports, never having to his knowledge seen one. He thought lawlessness had existed to a great in some sections of Georgia, as it did at times in every State, and probably always would. He could not say how far it had been political, but concluded it was such in some sections, and that men, both white and black, were sometimes made to disguise for private gain and personal revenge, and boys for mischief. He regarded it as a wonder that the people are as quiet and orderly as they are, with the corruptions and terrible plunderings and over three hundred pardons by the Governor, a large portion for murder, in some cases before trial. There is no such thing as general disturbances, and never has been. Many negroes and some whites are addicted to stealing and licentiousness, and this has created disturbance and violence in some locations. If industrial accounts are true, there is a terrible condition of affairs in certain neighborhoods. He thought, however, that the pictures were overdrawn, as they have been proved to be in many instances, and probably in some is false. Injured and interested parties are apt to give extravagant accounts, and with unprincipled men this was a cheap and convenient way of making political capital and inducing large awards for made-up, sham cases. He thought the laws generally were sufficient to restrain lawlessness, if the Governor would cease his wholesale pardoning. The rights of the negro were safer in the hands of upright, intelligent white jurors than in these negro juries, in the present condition of affairs.

Edward Canderson, ex-Mayor of Savannah, was also examined. He said the condition of Georgia at present was the same as formerly, and was peaceful; that Savannah was the most peaceful city in the country; that he had never seen whether the people of that State are loyal. he replied that he regarded loyalty as devotion to the maintenance of law, and in this the people were essentially loyal. They were not hostile to the government, but opposed to the administration, as illustrated in officers sent there to represent it. He did not know of the existence of any secret organization. A general amnesty bill would be beneficial in every respect. The sentiment toward Northern men is kindly in the extreme. Many have wanted Northern men to settle among them. Many are already there, and all coming from that section are received in the most kindly spirit.

THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The question of the rights of the State of Kentucky for the payment of money advanced in suppressing soldiers will receive the early attention of Secretary Boutwell, and it is believed by the agents here that the delay which has occurred will be in no respect detract from the rights or interests of Kentucky.

STRAW BIDS.

It is said that eighty or ninety per cent. of the recent offers for carrying the mails in the Southwest were straw bids. The agents here are protesting against new proposals for service, claiming that the contracts should be given to the next lowest bidder.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 7:30 P. M. }

The barometer has risen somewhat at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations and still more so from Ohio to Missouri and northward. The area of lowest pressure has moved from Kansas to Illinois, and is extending its influence southward to Virginia. A falling barometer has to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with fresh winds from the South and East. Southwesterly winds have continued from North Carolina to Mississippi, and threatening weather with occasional rains have prevailed this afternoon on the coast of the same region. Heavy local rains fell during the night in Kansas and Nebraska, and lighter rains on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed here during the day north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on the lakes with clear weather from Michigan to Kentucky and eastward. The area of lowest barometer will probably move eastward to the Bay of Fundy by Saturday morning. Fresh westerly winds are probable for Saturday on the Atlantic coast and lakes. Partially cloudy weather with southwesterly winds will probably prevail in the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, storms merely local not considered.

WASHINGTON.

SYNOPSIS OF OBSERVATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—PROBABILITIES.

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Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 57½
500 bbls upper road, free on board	4 62½
500 bbls upper road, Church run pipe	4 75½
1,000 bbls upper road	4 75
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 80
200 bbls Petroleum Center, 40 gravity	4 80
500 bbls Petroleum Center, 46 gravity	5 00
500 bbls Petroleum Center, B. O., last half	
August	4 90
1,000 bbls Rynd farm, regardless	4 90
125 bbls Rouseville, regardless	P. T.
250 bbls Rouseville, 40 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 80
1,000 bbls lower road, B. O., last year	4 87½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00

The market continues very quiet. We find no particular change in prices from yesterday. Sellers were bid for regardless and Church Run oils respectively, and they more nearly approach the views of holders than before for some days; $4 80 still rules for regardless on the lower road, though as high as $5 was paid for gravity, which holds better than the latter figure were made at Oil City.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River seven feet six inches and rising. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; R. W. Shiflinger, Kanawha. Hot and threatening rain. Business moderate.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—River stationary, with twenty inches in the falls and forty-four inches in the canal. Clear and hot. Business very dull, Arrived—Belle Vernon, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis; Jabe Hoffman, Cairo. Departed—Belle Vernon and Minneola, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 14.—Weather chiefly clear and very hot. River fallen two inches. Port list: Down—Dolphin, 5 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 1 P. M. Business good. Mercury 98. Barometer 29.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—River falling very slowly, with twenty-four inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 15.—Port List—Florence Lee, Evansville, packet, 11 P. M.; Belle Lee, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Argonaut, No. 2, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 3 P. M.; Henry Frank, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 2 P. M.; Belfast, Evansville to New Orleans, 3 P. M. River stationary. Clear; temperature 88.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arrived—City of Pekin, Peoria; Rob Roy and Belle Lee, Kentucky; Dexter, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Octavia, Ouachita; Post Boy, Lexington. Departed—Marble City, Memphis; Atlantic and Sunny South, Cincinnati; Superior, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk. River about stationary. Weather—Cloudy and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Rainy; mercury 90. River falling slowly. Arrived—Allen, Arkansas; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Belle Howard, Red river; R. J. Lockwood and Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 14.—Arrived—Shannon, 12 last night. Boats to-day—Tom Reese and barges 2 P. M., and Gov. Allen, 6 P. M. Up—City of Quincy, 10 last night. Warm and dull. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Aarrived—Natchez, Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. No departures.

Omaha.

OMAHA, July 14.—The ferryboat H. Chutt struck one of the cylinder piers of the new railroad bridge yesterday, breaking off the cylinder and disabling the boat. No one injured.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—*Cotton*—Demand fair at lower rates; sales 1,200 bales good ordinary at 16½c; low mid dling 16½@16¾c; middling 17½c; receipts 1,246 bales, to-day; exports, week's sales 9,000 bales; receipts 86,693 bales; exports 7,168 bales; exports constwise 7,845 bales; Liverpool 27 bales; stock 42,383 bales.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—*Sugar* dull; common 10@10½c; prime 11½@11¾c. *Coffee* firm and stock light; sales at 23@25c.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 14.—Mr. Haddington, with some gentlemen from the United States, interested in the Pacific Railway enterprise, arrived last night and had an interview with Sir John A. McDonald this morning.

SUIT FOR AN INJUNCTION POSTPONED.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The injunction of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to enjoin the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from building a track across their land to the Indiana end of the bridge, which was to have been tried at Charleston, Ind., to-day, was postponed twenty days, pending negotiations for amicable arrangements.

MORE SEIZURES OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The County Collector to-day levied on twenty locomotives and a large amount of other property belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for non-payment of taxes, amounting to about $500,000. None of the property was removed, and the Collector allowed the locomotives to be used as usual. This road claims exemption from taxation by virtue of the provisions of its charter, and now has a case pending in the Supreme Court to settle the question. The North Missouri Railroad Company, whose property was levied on yesterday, is understood to have agreed to pay a portion of the taxes assessed on them, in order to secure the release of their property so that they can deliver it to the purchasers of the road next month, provided it is sold. The locomotives of the Iron Mountain road seized yesterday were released to-day without bond. This road also claims exemption from taxation under the provisions of its charter, and has never paid the tax. About two years ago the question of its liability to be taxed was mooted and referred to the Attorney General of the State, who advised against the proposition, and the attempt was abandoned. The seizure yesterday was merely a revival of that question by a new official. The matter will now go before the Court and be settled. The dispute involves the ability or inability of any of the above roads to pay taxes, only their liability. The operation of the roads has not been disturbed, they being in possession of their rolling stock and doing business regularly.

IRON FOR THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE NARROW GAUGE.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A large lot of narrow gauge railroad iron arrived here to-day for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. It will go to Kansas City by express, thence to Denver *via* the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

PROPOSED NEW ROUTE FROM LACROSSE TO MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—A Baraboo, Wis., paper states that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are preparing to survey a route from Lacrosse to Milwaukee. This is supposed to be a retaliatory measure in contemplation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul extension to Chicago.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

PARSONS, KANSAS, July 14.—From two to six cars of cotton pass over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad through this city daily from Texas. Grading is being vigorously pushed on Nos. 16, 17 and 18 south of Arkansas river, and will be completed to the Texas border by early spring. Iron is laid nearly to Arkansas river. About five hundred head of cattle are shipped daily over the road. The cattle market is low and business dull. The cattle from Texas is unusually large, and drovers are waiting for higher prices.

MEMPHIS, PARSONS AND ELLSWORTH RAILROAD.

PARSONS, KS., July 14.—A surveying party of the Memphis, Parsons and Ellsworth Railroad arrived last evening. It is expected the first division of this road, from Ritchie Mo., to Thayer, Ks., via Parsons, will be completed and in operation in eight months.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, the 26th instant, Sheriff Curtis, of Summit county, Ohio, will offer for sale, at the Court House in Akron, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Ohio, all its tracks, rails, depots, bridges, shops, and real estate in the State; also all its branches and rights to leased lines, including the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, with all the property and franchises also, two hundred and forty-seven (247) miles and eighty-eighths (247-388) of all engines, cars, tools, machinery and personal property of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and used on its lines in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. This action will be taken on an order of sale issued by Judge Johnson Pleas Court of Summit county, in the suits where John R. Penn appointed receiver, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company *et al.* are defendants.

All the property and privileges are to be sold subject to mortgages made to Azariah C. Flagg and Charles J. Stellman, and to certain notes given for further assurance made to Azariah C. Flagg and Frederick Schubarti, amounting to $1,191,650 50, for over one million dollars, bearing July 1, 1871, besides $266,000 24 interest thereon to date, as well as for $130,126 05 coupons due April 1, 1871, and also for $3,640,000 in bonds of the company, secured by said mortgage, and due October 1, 1876, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest. The property is subject to certain other liens, including the claim of the bondholders of the Mahoning and Mahoning Company. It is to be sold as an entirety, at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, and the purchaser will pay down not less than $100,000 in cash at the sale. The appraised value is $6,633,333 33.

What the result of this sale will be it is impossible to tell. On the one hand it is probable that it will probably end in a complete change in the management, and that it may possibly pass into the hands of its original owners. On the other hand, a mortgage bond and stockholders. They have agreed upon a common course. If they can not agree, Flagg, McClellan, Senator Thurman and W. B. Duncan to act as trustees.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the Erie road will get possession of the great thoroughfare. They are now putting down a new rail on the east end, or two miles a day. This they would scarcely do if they were not satisfied they were to control it.

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILWAY TO MEXICO.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from the city of Mexico, furnishes us with some news that has escaped previous publication in this part of the world, as the race of Mexican correspondents generally are a lazy set, occupying themselves chiefly with misrepresenting and abusing the Mexicans. This one, who seems to be a man of some ability, tells us that the plan and road "now working from the capital to Matamoras," will be finished to New Orleans within a few years from the date of his letter, June 13th. From this it would seem that there is a railroad built and working from Matamoras on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas to the city of Mexico. We had not known it before, but such enterprising people as the Mexicans, if illustrated in officers sent there to represent it. He did not know of the existence of any secret organization. A general amnesty bill would be beneficial in every respect. The sentiment toward Northern men is kindly in the extreme. Many have wanted Northern men to settle among them. Many are already there, and all coming from that section are received in the most kindly spirit.

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The question of the rights of the State of Kentucky for the payment of money advanced in suppressing soldiers will receive the early attention of Secretary Boutwell, and it is believed by the agents here that the delay which has occurred will be in no respect detract from the rights or interests of Kentucky.

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ANOTHER GREAT STORM.

Five Persons Killed and Much Property Destroyed.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 14.—A terrible wind, rain and thunder storm struck this city about ten o'clock last night, and damaged buildings to the amount of $50,000. The damage to orchards, vineyards and cornfields in the path of the tornado is incalculable. The storm came from the northwest, and continued with unabated fury for more than an hour, carrying destruction in its course. The width of its track was about eight miles. At Sathoff, five miles east of this city, Mr. Kyzer's house was struck by lightning and Henry Ilse Blakeman, a clerk, and Mrs. Lovell, Woodstock, Va., instantly killed. Mrs. Lovell was kneeling at the bedside of her two children, when killed. Near Seneca, Mo., the house of Mr. Westfall was blown down and himself and two daughters killed. This morning the neighbors discovered the ruins and found all wrapped in each other's arms. In this city the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Convent of the Christian Brothers, College, Turner Hall and many other public and private buildings are more or less damaged. Other wise damaged. The chimneys of the steamer Glasgow were blown overboard all the fixed barges and deck hurricaned. The round house and blacksmith shops of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad were demolished. All railroads leading out of this city are in good order.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Opinion of Ex-Governor McDougall—No Further Legislation Necessary—The Great Merit of the Treaty.

TORONTO, July 14.—EX-Governor McDougall, late Minister of Public Works in Sir John A. McDonald's Government, but now in opposition, has come out in a letter to his constituents in support of the treaty. He takes the ground that, having been notified by the two high contracting parties, it has the force of law, that no further legislation is necessary to give it effect, and that Canada could not, if she would, reverse the policy. The policy of peace she is prepared to quit it. He thinks the guarantee offered and the opening of the St. Lawrence, which involves the improvement of its navigation by both countries, the great merit of the treaty.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Erosive Action of Rivers—The Glacial Period—"Doing" the Falls Under Difficulties—Brave Ladies—The Inevitable Hackman—Scenes in the Cars—The Camp Meeting on Chautauqua Lake.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 8, 1871.

In the learned and interesting paper published by Prof. Jillson, on "The Erosive Action of Rivers," and "Ancient River Beds in Allegheny County," the subject is illustrated by reference to the more tremendous agency at work here, where progress is annually palpable. "Standing upon the shore of Niagara, with the roar of the mighty waterfall thundering in our ears, feeling the earth tremble beneath its throes, and seeing the foaming chasm before us, it may not be a difficult matter to realize the destructive force attributed to its waters, but it is another and far different matter to recognize the same force, in a wide and deep river, in a narrow valley, with perhaps only a small stream creeping noiselessly through it. But the same forces are at work, differing only in degree, and if sufficient time be given, the same results are produced. Geology is no niggard of time." The speculations of the learned Professor were so fortified by facts and illustrations, that all who gave the subject attention were convinced that the alleged changes had taken place in the beds of the Ohio and its confluents.

It is plain to any one looking up the river from the escarpment at the whirlpool, that what was once worn its way from that point to the present falls, seven miles above. The fearful gorge it has left, with perpendicular walls, from three hundred feet in height, bear such unmistakable marks of aqueous power, that no doubt can exist in any mind. Here, therefore, there is no mystery. But that there was a former channel, equally deep and capacious, worn through the same rock, and filled up before the course of the river changed and the present gorge formed, is not so plain. That fact, however, in which all modern geologists concur, and it is so substantiated by clear evidences that there is no room for doubt. The gravel of new drift, as found in theorizing upon the process by which the revolution was effected.

The generally accepted explanation is, that at the remote period when the Niagara occupied its ancient bed there was a submergence of the entire region north of North America, and a change of temperature sufficient to produce the glacial period. Before this change existed that icebox of the northern zone, which occasioned the formation of vast glaciers, giving rise to what is termed the glacial period. The submergence left the climate of the whole northern hemisphere was changed. The accumulation of ice which locked all the northern latitudes in indissoluble bonds of ice. Glaciers covered Canada, the land, and Alpine deposition reigned over half the continent.

The southern limit of the vast glacier, continue the theorists, is not known, but during the period of expansion would be developed along the southern border. The slight movement of incalculable tons of ice would plow the earth, and the rocks, gravel, pebbles, and gravel, frozen in the under surface, would act as the plowshare of the moving mass, while under lying rocky surfaces were ground away, or polished, or scored in parallel lines by the irresistable agency of the glacier. It obliterated river channels and plowed anew the country marked by the feeble agencies of the preceding epoch.

The ancient gorge of the Niagara river was filled by the glacier. For ages and ages the river has been labored upon this excavation, as it has since done upon the existing one; but the glacier left in its concrete mules of rubbish, and filled and leveled off the yawning chasm. Nature, however, has for the past to begin anew its work when the invading glacier had disappeared and the river was again raised to its former altitude. It found its way back to the whirlpool, three miles below the fall, where a break in the underlying rock was the result of road "now working from the capital to Matamoras," will be finished to New Orleans within a few years from the date of his letter, June 13th. From this it would seem that there is a railroad built and working from Matamoras on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas to the city of Mexico. We had not known it before, but such enterprising people as the Mexicans, if illustrated in officers sent there to represent it. He did not know of the existence of any secret organization. A general amnesty bill would be beneficial in every respect. The sentiment toward Northern men is kindly in the extreme. Many have wanted Northern men to settle among them. Many are already there, and all coming from that section are received in the most kindly spirit.

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NEW YORK.

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STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg, the Europa, from Glasgow, and the Erin, from London.

DEATH OF AN OPERA MANAGER.

James A. Oates, manager of the English Comic Opera, died this evening at the Grand Central Hotel, aged three months.

IRISH DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE HOFFMAN.

The General Committee of the Irish Democratic Union held a meeting this evening, when several members made speeches denouncing Governor Hoffman for allowing the Orangemen to parade.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A shooting affray occurred today in Frank Le Hass's saloon on the levee, between Charles Allen and Patrick Carey, rivermen. Carey made an offensive remark to Allen, who in reply beclined it by knocking Carey, cutting his nose open its entire length. Carey then ran behind the counter, got a pistol and fired four shots into Allen, three of which took effect in his arms. The fourth penetrated his lungs, and will prove fatal. Carey gave himself up.

THE triumphal entry into Berlin on the 16th ult., is the sixth of its kind that that city has witnessed in the last three centuries. The first was made by Elector Joachim II., in 1539, after defeating the Turks; the second after the conquest of Rugen, by Elector Frederick William, in 1678; the third by Frederick the Great, in 1763, after seven years' war; the fourth in 1814, by Frederick William, on his return from France, and the fifth, not five years since, after the campaign of Koniggratz.

PROSPERO.

MASONIC.

Grand Banquet at Ottawa, Ont.—The Grand Lodge of Canada Refuses to Recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 14.—A masonic banquet last night was given in the Curling Rink, which was finely decorated with flags, evergreens and transparencies. The brethren formed in a procession at Masonic Hall, at 9 P. M., and marched to the banquet hall. Great throngs of people lined the streets through which the procession moved. Three hundred of the brethren sat down to a banquet, among them Sir John A. McDonald, Representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The recent vote in Massachusetts on the question of selling malt liquors showed the following result: Total number of cities and towns, 340; prohibiting sale by vote of "No," 61; by not voting, 242; by no vote, 2; total towns where sale is prohibited, 305; places where sale is permitted by vote "Yes," 30; towns not heard from, 5.

Jackson Wood, one of the oldest citizens of Greenville township, Indiana, on Thursday had a leg nearly cut off at the ankle by a mowing machine.

All the wheels, books, etc., of Lattimes wheel draw, in Covington, Ky., were seized yesterday by the Covington authorities. It is claimed that the charters have ceased by limitation, and that under the present laws of Kentucky they are illegal. The parties who control the drawings have been arrested.

James P. Ward, while polishing a saw at the Empire Saw Works, in St. Louis yesterday, slipped and fell on the saw, which was revolving rapidly, and received a frightful gash, extending from the right shoulder across the entire chest. Amputation of his arm was necessary, and it is impossible for the man to survive.

C. J. Estabrook, of Denver, and S. O. Cupp, of St. Louis, were drowned in Twin Lakes, Colorado, on Wednesday.

It is stated that Red Cloud, the Sioux Chief, has threatened to drive all the whites from the vicinity of Fort Laramie, and that an additional force has been asked for their protection.

Fred. Fawcett, a veteran inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, was run over by the train on the Western Union Railway yesterday afternoon, and so badly injured that he is not expected to live. One of his legs was taken off just up to the knee, and the other badly fractured.

The prospect for an unusual yield of corn in Kansas is very promising.

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PROSPERO.

STATE NEWS.

The *Independent* is the title of a new paper to be published at Salisbury, Somerset county, by a stock company, the first number of which is to be issued about the first of August next. It is to be neutral in politics, and is to be devoted to agricultural, educational and home interests.

Mr. Jacob Wertz, aged seventy-three years, and residing in Franklin county, raked and bound after two cradles at the same time during the late harvest, a period of eight days.

Hon. James W. Cofroth, who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the second district of California, is a native of Franklin county and served an apprenticeship as printer in Chambersburg.

The co-operative rolling mill being built at Danville, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for work about the first of September.

Mr. J. H. R. Fryer, of Pottstown, has an apple two and a half years old, which is in an excellent state of preservation.

The first lodge of Knights of Pythias in this State was instituted in Philadelphia in the early part of 1867. To-day there are in Pennsylvania 58 lodges, with a membership of 2,125, dues, etc., collected last year amounted to $328,783.

The Wapwallopen powder mills, at Chicky's Ferry, exploded at four o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Chester Hoffman and Peter Stout severely wounded. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

William W. Harding, Esq., publisher of the Philadelphia *Age*, is not down as being the second richest newspaper man in that city.

The apple crop throughout Pennsylvania, as far as we are able to learn from our exchanges, promises even a better yield than last year, when they were very plentiful.

A project is now on foot to have a State Department of Agriculture established at Harrisburg, which it is thought, will cost the State about $10,000 a year.

Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, has decided that a procession has no right to interrupt the ordinary travel on a street. On the occasion of the large German procession, sometime ago, it seems the Mayor had issued orders that no street cars should be allowed to cross the streets so long as it was passing. The superintendent of one of the lines considered to force his cars through a gap in the procession, which he was prevented by a police officer. The superintendent sued the officer for assault and battery, and won his case.

Hon. Simon Cameron and family are at Bedford Springs.

A young girl named Easterday, aged about sixteen fell dead at Catasauqua a few days ago.

Jacob K. Barr, a member of the Republican committee of Lancaster county, has sued the Lancaster *Express* for libel.

The Latest from Dr. Livingstone.

At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 26th ult., there was read a letter from Sir Roderick Murchison, communicating the fact that he had received a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated April 20th, 1871, in which he states that although no one at Zanzibar had been to Manewah (the place where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of), he had assured that it was only a month's journey, say 200 or 300 miles west of Tangenyka. The president said it was very satisfactory to know that Dr. Livingstone was within hail, and that the place where he was stationed was well known as a thriving Negro town, to which merchants were constantly traveling, and between which and the sea coast there was constant communication.

Extraordinary Railroad Iron.

We learn from the Montreal *Gazette* that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have received from England a number of samples of steel to be used in the manufacture of rails and axles for that road, which, it is claimed, will challenge comparison with any material ever made for these purposes. Among the samples is a rail which, according to the test applied to it, will thirteen times round before fracturing. This rail, we are told, was selected at random from a number of similar rails made for the Grand Trunk Company, and it was subjected to the severest test in the presence of Mr. Potter, President of the road, who was also present. Here, then, is a spiral spring, and the fracture is said to indicate that the metal still retains its hardness, as well as its toughness, notwithstanding the severe test to which there are also a piece of iron cut from one of the axles of the British Royal mail coaches, and bent cold across the grain; flanges bent by hammering cold; double headed rail bent cold; single headed rail bent cold and elongated twenty-five per cent.; and an axle bent cold in a testing machine with a pressure of two tons at three feet six inch bearings. The axle is said to be bent into a complete knot without and there was a subsequent fracture. If the *Gazette* are correct, the Grand Trunk Company have secured an extraordinary material for its rails, axles and tires.

BRIGHAM YOUNG discoursed in this fashion to his people recently: "A very religious man visited us; I know of me why our cars were run on Sundays, when the Bible says the Sabbath should be kept holy. We cannot read in the Bible about railroads, nor telegraphs, nor anything else of the kind; they could be worked on Sunday. How are we to know what is right then? Live so that your conscience is void of offense before God and man, and the spirit of revelation will be with you, and if then you do a thing you ought to be done, do it; if not, let it alone. If I had power over all the railroads, I would have them all going to-day. Some of the brethren have to preach with the others. I say to you, preach the gospel, do good, and cleanse the earth from the spirit of murder and contention, and establish peace. If the Lord gives you a wife, take care of her, and not abuse her in any manner. Don't be given to quarrel. If you want to control your families, show them a good example, and tell them what to do, and then let them do as they have a mind to. This is the secret—govern yourselves."

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

E. M. BYRNE, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
Jackson & Chace, New York. 3
Wm. Mann, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
A. M. Stewart, Fayette City, Pa. 3
July 14.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Friday, July 14, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in last hour.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Force.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.91	.01	70	N	6	08	R
Cleveland, O.	29.92	.01	72	N	6	08	R
Chicago, Ill.	30.03	.01	70	NW	4	06	R
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.03	.01	70	NW	4	06	R
Cleveland, O.	29.96	.01	74	NW	4	06	R
Dubuque, Iowa.	29.96	.01	70	NW	4	06	R
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	.01	72	N E.	1	02	R
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	.01	78	S W	2	04	R
Nashville, Tenn.	30.03	.01	79	S W	3	04	R
New Orleans, La.	30.04	.01	80	S W	3	04	R
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.98	.01	73	N W	2	04	R
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	.01	78	S W	3	04	R
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	.02	82	S	1	04	R

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, rain; 6, heavy rain; 7, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

IDENTIFIED.

The Body of the Unknown Man Killed at Brinton Station Disinterred—The Body Recognized.

A few days ago we stated that Jacob Storm, who resided at No. 142 Franklin street this city, had mysteriously disappeared, and as he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, his disappearance caused considerable anxiety among his friends. Every effort was made to learn of his whereabouts, but without success. Every fatal accident that occurred was examined, and the least trace of his wanderings was diligently inquired into.

On Thursday a train was run over by the cars at